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The Lutheran Church and its
students

# THE LUTHERAN CHURCH
# AND
# ITS STUDENTS

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WORK WITH STUDENTS BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

By
Mary E. Markley
*Recently a Member of the Staff of the Board of Education*
*of The United Lutheran Church in America*

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# FOREWORD

Generally the Church has little interest in its roving members. In a certain sense that is just what students are. But in them the Church has a definite interest. This became more evident with the turn of the century when the enrollment in higher education began to grow more rapidly and the Church realized that a large number of its youth were attending colleges and universities.

The story of the work of the Lutheran Church with its students never has been written. The significant part which the Board of Education of The United Lutheran Church in America played in the initiation and development of service to students is well portrayed in *The Church Follows Its Students,* by Clarence Prouty Shedd. This volume, published by the Yale University Press in 1938, is a documentary study of a "student ministry, developed first within denominations, and then becoming a significant, self-conscious church movement among students."

In 1918 was formed The United Lutheran Church in America, through the merger of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States (1820), United Synod of the South (1863), and General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America (1867). With the organization of the Board of Education of The United Lutheran Church in America, in December 1918, it inherited the early accomplishments in the field of student work undertaken by the congregations and synods of these merging bodies. The reader should note that the word synod may refer to a general church body, or to a regional or state body which is a member of a general body. The American Lutheran Conference was formed in 1930 by five church bodies. With the Commission on Student Service of this conference, the Board of Education cooperated. The National Lutheran Council, to which student work was transferred in 1946, is an incorporated agency, functioning for eight Lutheran bodies: American Lutheran Church, Augustana Lutheran Synod, Danish Lutheran Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lutheran Free Church, Suomi Synod, United Evangelical Lutheran Church, and The United Lutheran Church in America.

To write a record of the Church's creative concern for students, the Board of Education turned to Mary E. Markley, Litt.D., who had served as a member of the staff. For her painstaking and constructive labors the Board is greatly indebted. This study is a fitting capstone to her twenty-seven years of effective service.

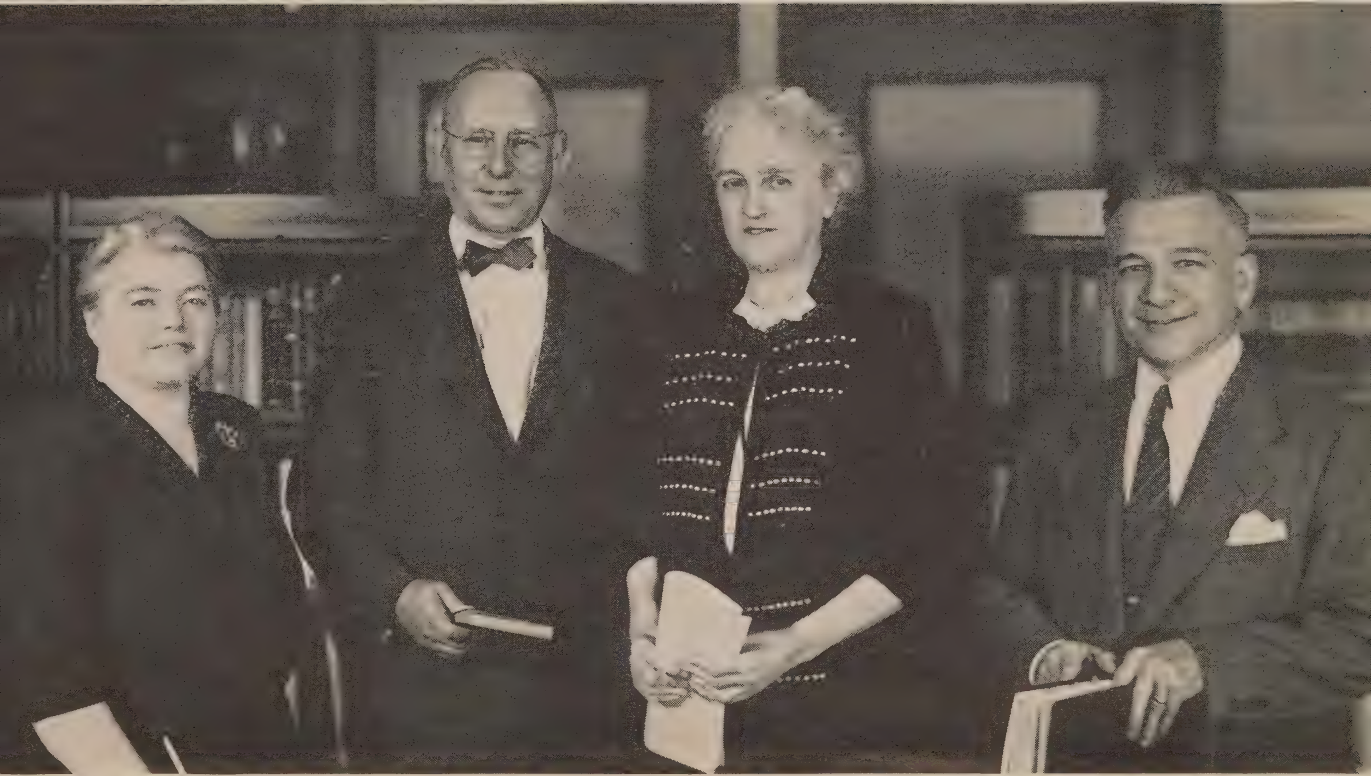
The Rev. C. P. Harry, D.D., and Miss Mildred E. Winston, A.M., other members of the staff, as well as the executive secretary, gave valuable assistance in guidance on outlining the scope of the book, in suggesting points of emphases, in supplying important information and data, and in revising the manuscript. Certain pastors for students in various educational centers generously shared material not otherwise available and checked the chapters covering their particular fields. Among these, special mention should be made of the Rev. Howard R. Gold, D.D. Others who have read the completed manuscript and made helpful suggestions are the Rev. John L. Deaton, D.D., and Mr. Alvin G. Schaediger, the president and a member of the Board, respectively, and Miss Flora Prince, a former member of the Board. To all these the Board of Education and the author are deeply grateful. Ultimate thanks should go to the pastors, faculty, and students who, through their devotion to the work are important participants in this study concerning the Church and its students.

For typing and attention to details in preparing the manuscript, thanks is expressed to Miss Rae Bailey, of the office staff.

This volume is offered by the Board of Education as a contribution to the history of the effort which the Church has made in molding youth for the welfare of the nation and the glory of God.

*Washington, D. C.*
*June 1, 1948*

GOULD WICKEY,
*Executive Secretary*



Staff of the Board of Education: Mildred E. Winston; Carolus P. Harry; Mary E. Markley; Gould Wickey, Executive Secretary

# PART I

# DEVELOPMENT AND METHODS OF WORK

## CHAPTER I

# EMERGENCE OF THE WORK UP TO 1918

Concern for the welfare of students claimed the attention of the Lutheran Church at strategical educational centers before 1900. In different parts of the country individuals, synods, general bodies became aware of the ever increasing number of students who were enrolling at tax-supported institutions. These widely separated beginnings of work with students developed into concrete results which the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church inherited in 1918. The rapid progress of the Board in the student field depended in no small measure upon the value of work with students which had been concretely demonstrated in different places and by different methods in the three bodies which merged to form The United Lutheran Church in America.

### BEGINNINGS IN THE GENERAL SYNOD

The report of the Board of Education of the General Synod in 1911 had this statement: "That the General Synod concern itself more for the religious care of those Lutheran youth who may be students at non-church institutions of learning." The report in 1913 said: "In line with our recommendation two years ago we have kept in touch with the great problem of the religious care of our youth in non-church institutions." The Board was interested in men for the ministry through its Department of Recruiting, with a special secretary, the Rev. Charles S. Bauslin, D.D. The general work was under the leadership of its executive secretary, the Rev. F. G. Gotwald, D.D. These were important factors in developing the interest of the General Synod in student work.

General Synod congregations in a number of university communities ministered to students. The presence of Lutheran students at the University of Michigan had much to do with the founding of Trinity Church in Ann Arbor. In 1892 Professor Carl W. Belser, a Lutheran pastor, "teaching the Semitic languages at the university . . . interested himself and others in the establishment of a Lutheran church . . . conducted in the English language, for Lutheran students . . . and such other townspeople who might prefer the English services." Regular services were held in Newberry Hall, then occupied by the Student Christian Association, and on Easter, 1893, a congregation with forty charter members was organized. Among the elders was Professor E. H. Mensel of the university faculty who also served as the first Sunday-school superintendent. Prior to 1917 five pastors served Trinity Church, beginning with the Rev. W. L. Tedrow who was pastor until 1904. The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the General Synod helped build and support this mission church. No doubt their backing was prompted, in part at least, by Mr. Tedrow's report to their convention in 1893: "We need to finish our building to interest our students in the university; they make splendid helpers in church work and in the university town do much to make the church itself popular."

Another congregation of the General Synod was established because of students—that of State College, Pennsylvania. The foresight and zeal of Dr. Charles T. Aikens, later President of Susquehanna University, in a large degree were responsible for the chartering of Grace Church in 1898. He foresaw the time when the Church would be called upon to minister to hundreds of its students enrolled at Pennsylvania State College. When the cornerstone of Grace Church was laid in 1907, the membership of the congregation was thirty-five; and Lutheran students at the college numbered seventy-two. The first service in the new church was held on January 24, 1909, with the Rev. J. I. Stonecypher preaching the sermon. The Rev. I. S. Sassaman was the pastor from June, 1910 to April, 1913. The pattern of service to students by an alert pastor and congregation was well established during the pastorate of the Rev. W. H. Traub from 1913 to 1918.

The First English Lutheran Church in Iowa City was organized in 1855. Students and faculty in the early years must have had some part in the congregation. The Rev. A. B. Leamer, D.D., who was pastor from 1903 to 1908, wrote as follows:

> I found that group meetings did not reach the largest number of students possible so I introduced a school membership plan. I believe I called it resident membership. At any rate the plan worked. I enrolled all students that would permit it, as members of the congregation for their period of school. It did not remove their membership from the home church but tied them more closely to it, and at the same time made them acting members of the local congregation. They liked it.

The Rev. H. F. Martin, Ph.D., pastor from 1908 to 1912, had an equally thought-provoking statement in a letter:

> Relative to the work done with Lutheran students in the university when I was pastor at Iowa City, I might mention the fact that in cooperation with Dr. Seashore we organized a Lutheran Student Association and regular meetings were held at the home of Dr. Seashore or at my home. The plan was to secure funds for a building to be known as the Lutheran Student Union and we had about twenty-five Lutheran students who were quite enthusiastic about such a building. One dif-

ficulty with the line-up was that out of the twenty-five there were only four or five who belonged to the General Synod.

The beginning of an English Lutheran congregation in Champaign-Urbana, which for years had only a Missouri Synod German congregation, was made in 1911 by the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod. The Rev. A. Stewart Hartman, D.D., general secretary, wrote May 18, 1911:

> While there is evidently a large number of Lutheran students in the university, yet it would not be possible to organize a congregation under hopeful auspices if we had to depend upon the student material for the membership of the church.

However, a letter from a university student written to his pastor in a large Illinois congregation may have awakened the authorities. After making an estimate that there are two hundred Lutherans at the university, the writer continued:

> In the western religious workers' conference held recently with eight or ten Protestant denominations represented, there was not one single Lutheran delegate. Students go to college and not finding a place, quit going to church or go but occasionally. Some students from here go to Danville or other places, but most either don't go at all or join other churches.

The Board of Home Missions chose J. Bannen Swope, who had just finished his middle year at Gettysburg Theological Seminary, to investigate the situation. Services were held in the old university chapel, and on September 17, 1911, a church council of six men was elected. Among the first actions of the council were the authorization of an advertisement in the *Illini,* the university paper, and negotiations with university authorities for the use of a piano for church services. Upon Mr. Swope's return to the Seminary in the fall, various pastors of the Central

Illinois Synod cared for the work. In June, 1912 the Rev. E. L. Manges was called and ordained by the Central Illinois Synod, and carried on for one year. During the uncertain months of beginnings, in addition to the few faithful members there were friends in the persons of the wife of President Edmond J. James, the daughter of a pastor in Germany, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Douglas, the former director of religious activities at the university.

The Rev. F. B. Heibert in August, 1913 came with the promise to spend three months in an attempt to strengthen the congregation. In the meantime the Board of Home Missions made some plans to finance the work: the synods of Central and Northern Illinois obtained enough money to purchase lots to cost about $2,000; the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the General Synod and the Board of Church Extension provided $4,000 toward a building. Until 1915, when a very small expense account was allowed, no help was given for work among students.

### BEGINNINGS IN THE UNITED SYNOD IN THE SOUTH

No definite program of service to students was found in the records of the United Synod in the South. In North Carolina the importance of students and the obligation of the Church were recognized and met as far as possible by one man. The Rev. Jacob L. Morgan in April, 1911 went to Raleigh to explore the field as synodical missionary. Quotations from a letter written by request some years ago by Dr. Morgan when he was president of the North Carolina Synod tell of beginnings:

> It fell to my lot to start the student work at Raleigh (North Carolina State College) which I carried on quite consistently from 1911 to 1919.

> . . . Although we did not have a church building until 1915, we had a good response from the students who attended our Sunday School, our Luther League, our preaching services, and our social functions. . . . While pastor at Raleigh I made occasional visits to call on Lutheran students at Chapel Hill (University of North Carolina). So far as I knew, I was the first Lutheran pastor to do any appreciable work of this kind. . . . Having general supervision of missions in our Synod also, . . . it was but limited service which I could render at this point among students. . . . I suppose I was the first Lutheran pastor to do any pastoral work among our Lutheran students at Woman's College (of the University of North Carolina) in Greensboro, which I did from 1907-1909, during which time I was pastor of our then Lutheran mission congregation in Greensboro. There were not many Lutherans there then and as we did not have a church property of our own, we were not very successful in our efforts to interest students.

## BEGINNING THROUGH NONSYNODICAL COMMITTEE IN PHILADELPHIA

An entirely new pattern for carrying on work with students evolved in Philadelphia. A group of men in 1908 realized the obligation and acted upon the opportunity which the Church had for students at the University of Pennsylvania. Among them were the Rev. E. P. Pfatteicher, D.D., pastor of Holy Communion Church; the Hon. Frank M. Riter, Esq., a member of that congregation; the Rev. W. Clinton Heffner, a graduate student and a faculty assistant. Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, Vice-provost of the University, and Mr. Thomas S. Evans, secretary of the Christian Association, were encouraging. Under the auspices of the Christian Association an informal reception was given for Lutheran students. Shortly after that, on May 28, 1909, ten clergy and laymen met for organization: The Rev. Charles S. Albert, D.D.; Mr. A. D. Chiquoine; the Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk, D.D.; the Rev. Franklin Fretz, D.D.; the Rev. W. C.

Heffner, Ph.D.; E. Augustus Miller, Esq.; the Rev. E. P. Pfatteicher, Ph.D., D.D.; the Hon. Frank M. Riter, Esq.; the Hon. W. H. Staake, Esq.; W. C. Stoever, Esq. They organized themselves into a Lutheran Committee of Co-operation with Mr. Riter as chairman and with Mr. Heffner, whose office was on the campus, as secretary. The members of this committee came from ten different congregations and two synods but the committee had no official connection with either synod. In the Lutheran Church, certainly, it was the first attempt to develop community responsibility through intercongregational and intersynodical co-operation of individuals. The value of such a pattern for service to students is attested by the fact that the committee—re-named the Lutheran Student Work Committee of Philadelphia—functioned successfully and uninterruptedly from 1908.

Among the first actions of the committee was a resolution to back up the Christian Association in its request that students indicate upon matriculation cards church membership or preference. The committee arranged for regular calling upon students by chosen clergymen. It launched a program of fellowship climaxed by an annual dinner which became traditional. The first of these dinners, held February 18, 1910, brought together more than one hundred students, laymen, and clergy. The last of nine speakers including Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, was Mr. Carolus P. Harry, a senior at the Philadelphia Theological Seminary and an assistant to the pastor of Holy Communion Church.

The inevitable response came promptly. Mr. H. M. Kiesewetter, a Lutheran in the class of 1911 and the resident secretary of the university settlement, proposed a committee of undergraduates to work toward a Lutheran student organization.

From 1912 to 1917 undergraduates with the support of the Christian Association and under the supervision of the committee, which supplied a small stipend, devoted some time to personal work with students.

Obviously the development of the work demanded a pastor for students. The reason for delay in procuring such a pastor is not entirely clear. In his unpublished *History of Lutheran Student Work in the Philadelphia Association* Henry B. Luffberry writes:

> The principal deterrent factor may have been the interdenominational emphasis which prevailed in the Christian Association at the University of Pennsylvania at that time. Correspondence of the Committee of Co-operation indicates its hesitancy to disturb the denominational co-operation in the Christian Association by any move that might appear to segregate Lutheran students and Lutheran work.

But other influences were at work. At the 1916 convention of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, President Haas of Muhlenberg College suggested that the General Council through its Committee on Religious Work in Universities and Colleges be requested to appoint and finance such a pastor. Dr. Haas was familiar with the work of this committee at the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota where he had been an invited guest and had seen Lutheran student pastors' successful work.

The Rev. Carolus P. Harry in the summer of 1917 was called to the student pastorate in Philadelphia by the General Council Committee on Religious Work in Universities and Colleges.

## BEGINNINGS IN THE GENERAL COUNCIL

### A. *In the New York and New England Synod*

The New York and New England Synod faced the need for more men for the ministry. A committee composed of the Rev. William M. Horn, the Rev. F. B. Clausen, and the Rev. Samuel G. Trexler, reported to the 1911 convention "that a large proportion of college students were registered at non-church colleges." The committee was further charged with investigating the calling of a student pastor. The committee reported favorably. The synod called the Rev. Samuel G. Trexler "to visit the important institutions on the territory of the synod with the purpose of serving students." The call specified as fields for the pastor Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, New York, and Harvard Universities. Here was a unique situation. A synod called and supported an itinerant pastor for students with no responsibility for building up a congregation.

The first report made to synod in May of 1913 included enlightening statements. Concerning Harvard University, where a student came to a service because he had seen no Lutheran pastor in four years, Mr. Trexler reported:

> The work proved unexpectedly successful. President Lowell cordially received the students' pastor and placed the resources of the university at his option, even to the examining of the students' records so as to make more efficient this shepherding of the students. Our thirty-five students are a colossal strength in themselves. . . . At Harvard the young men of our Church have formed themselves into an organization by which they strive to conserve the interests of the Church as well as to fit themselves to bring it to a greater strength.

The difficulties of working with students in metropolitan centers like New York were described in this report:

> The most difficult conditions present themselves at our largest university, Columbia. The scattered residence of the students, the proximity of the city with its allurements, the commercial atmosphere, the small proportion of undergraduates, and the uncertain attitude of the author-

> ities to our work, have gone to increase the problems of this field. But in spite of this, the students' pastor has come in touch with one hundred twenty of our men, including six members of the faculty. . . . Among the secondary results of this work, and yet by no means negligible, is the fact that our Church has hereby commended itself to many leaders as having splendid vision and being in the van in one of the most needed lines of religious endeavor. Mention need but be made of Professors Thomas C. Hall and G. A. Johnston Ross, of Union Seminary, and . . . Dean Talcott Williams, of Columbia University.

The next annual report features co-operation on the part of the students who had formed themselves into a group which met at regular intervals, with upperclassmen visiting the newcomers. Through the instrumentality of the Columbia Club four students attended the Student Volunteer Convention in Kansas City in 1914. Seventy-five men from Columbia and New York University accepted an invitation to a reception at the Lutheran Hospice and so became acquainted with some of the activities of the Inner Mission Society.

Of Cornell, Mr. Trexler wrote,

> One of the officers of the club suggested a communion service during Lent . . . on Good Friday the sacrament was administered by the student pastor to forty-four students . . . one-third were of the Synodical Conference. . . . The matter of planting a Lutheran Church at Ithaca should be investigated. . . . A weak effort would be worse than useless. . . . The annual communion service of the Association at Cornell was held in the Presbyterian Church on Ash Wednesday and was participated in by forty-nine students. It was in every way inspiring. Distinguished leaders of the Church have addressed the students.

This pastorate for students, a pioneering venture of tremendous value, ended with Mr. Trexler's resignation. Mr. Trexler served the Church in the student field from December, 1912 to December, 1914.

### B. *At the University of Wisconsin*

The convention of the General Council in 1907 heard the Rev. J. C. Kunzman, D.D., of the Board of English Home Missions report: "The superintendent has also endeavored to secure the names of Lutheran graduates of the secular colleges and universities in order to send an appeal to them, setting forth the need of men for the ministry and the claims upon them of this office." There was action.

Students at the University of Wisconsin were the chief cause for beginning a mission church in Madison. Three students from Redeemer Church, Milwaukee, the Rev. W. K. Frick, D.D., pastor, helped the western field secretary, the Rev. A. C. Anda, conduct a canvass. At the first service in November, 1905, of the thirteen present, twelve were students. Regular services were continued, often by students from the Chicago Lutheran Seminary; and a congregation originally named Holy Trinity was organized May 23, 1907. The Rev. Howard R. Gold, an alumnus of Lafayette College, upon his graduation from the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary, accepted the call from the Board of English Missions of the General Council, and came to the field in July, 1907.

The task was twofold: to serve students and to build a congregation. Accordingly the attractive new chapel toward which the students raised $1,800 was built in the university district, the first Protestant church to be appropriately located. Here began the first Lutheran student pastorate at any state university.

The response of students was so rewarding that in 1909 Mr. Gold was invited to be the pastor for students of the Iowa Synod and of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, an invitation which he felt obliged to decline. The rapid growth of the work is attested by the fact that from September, 1911 to November, 1912 the Rev. John F. Fedders was associate pastor for student and educational work.

At the University of Wisconsin many procedures for future work with students were successfully demonstrated. Five denominations by 1908 had student pastors here. They formed an association which later joined pastors in other universities in annual meetings. They took the first religious census and faced the question of the wisdom of student chapels and denominational dormitories. They paved the way for understanding and co-operation with the YMCA and YWCA. Student pastors also brought to the university, with the full co-operation of the administration, outstanding guest speakers.

Until the resignation of Mr. Gold in January, 1916 to become secretary of the committee on the celebration of the Quadri-Centennial of the Reformation, the Committee on Religious Life of Students in non-Lutheran Institutions of the General Council backed this ministry to students not only by modest grants-in-aid but by constant encouragement. During these years Mr. Gold rendered a significant service by emphasizing the necessity for service to students at the great universities. This he did by membership on the student committees of the Northwest Synod and of the General Council, as well as by speaking and writing.

From May, 1916 to March, 1919, the next pastor of the congregation—now called Luther Memorial—was the Rev. Howard E. Snyder. A well-planned state campaign for a larger church building to accommodate students was abandoned because of the war. Mr. Snyder became civilian chaplain at the Great Lakes Naval Station in the fall of 1917. In May, 1918 he relinquished that work to become an Army chaplain. Meantime, February to August, 1918, Mr. Norman D. Goehring of the Chicago Lutheran Seminary supplied the pulpit.

The Board of Education was responsible for the future of service to students at the University of Wisconsin.

### C. *At the University of Minnesota*

Work with Lutheran students at the University of Minnesota was officially begun in 1910 by the Rev. Gustaf Rast, D.D. He was called by the Committee on Student Life in non-Lutheran Schools, which was appointed by the General Council.

The Rev. Howard R. Gold, president of the Board of Education, in an article published in the *Lutheran Church Quarterly* of October, 1936, entitled, "The Beginnings of Work Among Lutheran Students," states:

> The situation there was different in that the university itself provided a pastor who gave attention to the religious interests of students. In a measure denominational pastors had to adjust their work accordingly. But much calling was done, students were directed to Lutheran churches, and a course of lectures was given by Dr. Rast on *Biblical and Religious Questions* in the University YMCA building. In November 1913 Dr. Rast resigned as student pastor.

In July, 1914, the Rev. C. A. Wendell responded to a triple call: from the General Council committee, to become pastor for students; and from Grace and Sharon Churches of the Augustana Synod to become their pastor. The congregations soon merged as Grace and built a beautiful church in 1916, one block from the campus. The Rev. C. S. Thorpe, since 1911 pastor of Hope congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, on the north side of the campus, also ministered to students.

Information concerning these early years comes from a letter written by the Rev. A. B. Swan, a former student president:

> The work toward forming a Lutheran Student Association goes back to about 1914 when a small group of us worked together with Pastors Thorpe and Wendell. While it is true that most of the work was carried on under two separate church leagues, yet there were several meetings a year . . . where all the Lutheran students at the university were included. We also sought to contact the entire Lutheran student body, as well as their parents with certain literature, in order that we might lay the foundation for a coming Lutheran Student Association.

### AGITATION BY THE SYNOD OF THE NORTHWEST

The Synod of the Northwest under wise leadership agitated successfully for work with students and stirred the Church to action. Far removed from any church college of its own, this synod saw students scattered in many institutions. It also saw what a pastor for students could accomplish even in two years, in the success of the Rev. Howard R. Gold at the University of Wisconsin. The nineteenth annual convention in 1909 heard the challenge from the president, the Rev. A. J. Reichert:

> We lose to the other churches because they are well manned and well equipped, and to rationalism. To see our young people turn from the Church altogether, is a serious matter. It is pathetic to see them enter the atmosphere of these universities and to lose their religious enthusiasm. Our Church has a splendid opportunity to win and retain these laymen who are bound to be future leaders. The universities are proud of the Scandinavian and German blood. Our young men and women are among the leaders in each department in the University of Wisconsin.

The following communication was passed on to the General Council:

> Upwards of 3000 Lutheran students are in attendance at the non-Lutheran and State Universities and Colleges of the United States and Canada, and

> No systematic and adequate effort is being made to provide them with Christian instruction and to keep alive their interest in the Church, and By this neglect the Lutheran Church is constantly suffering great loss in her membership and the influence of her educated youth, the coming leaders in the communities in which they reside.
>
> The English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest hereby earnestly recommends that the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at the Convention to be held at Minneapolis take definite steps towards a proper and adequate solution of the problems of Christian instruction at the state and non-Lutheran institutions of learning in the United States and Canada.

At the next convention of synod, in 1910, the president in his report said:

> It is the intention to rent a house near each university, which will be used as reception rooms, reading rooms, etc. and the second floor as a dormitory. Lectures will be delivered from time to time to our students by the most prominent clergy and laymen in the Church. It is not the intention to confine the work to one general body of the Church. It is to be inter-synodical. The committee is authorized to seek the co-operation of all bodies upon this territory. The General Council authorized its committee to inaugurate the work and not to involve the Council in any expense. The committee has gone to an expense of $2,000 per annum in the hope that our brethren everywhere will assist us with large contributions.

The Committee on College and University Work, composed of the Rev. A. F. Elmquist, the Rev. Paul H. Roth, W. S. Ulrich, and the Rev. Howard R. Gold, reported to the same convention:

> Your committee made plans to accomplish three definite things: first they endeavored to secure two prominent Lutheran men to lecture at Wisconsin and Minnesota Universities and at Fargo. In the second place they took definite steps to call the attention of the General Council to this work in such a manner as to secure favorable action at the

> regular meeting to be held in Minneapolis in September, 1909. In the third place they provided means for financing these two projects.
>
> To accomplish the second object a bulletin called *The Lutheran Student at the State University, versus the Lutheran Church* was published and distributed. This bulletin was a strong factor in securing prompt and hearty action by the General Council.
>
> Your committee also requested the Rev. J. A. W. Haas, D.D., to visit the three student centers above mentioned. Dr. Haas at once promised to perform this service. They were about to call upon Professor C. E. Seashore, Ph.D., Dean of the Graduate School of Iowa University, to be the second lecturer when it seemed expedient to hand over the work to the committee appointed by the General Council.

In this manner the work among students was brought to a successful issue in one rather remote synod of one major part of the Lutheran Church.

The older, larger, and well-established synods in the East did not so early evince official interest in students matriculated at tax-supported colleges and universities. One reason was that they conducted and supported their own colleges. They may have feared confusion and competition. In any case, the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1917 heard and adopted the following significant item in a committee report made by Dr. J. A. W. Haas:

> We approve the effort of the General Council Committee on Student Work in Universities and Colleges in calling a pastor for the field in Pennsylvania, and we recommend that the work be carried on in this manner under the oversight of the President of the Ministerium and in co-operation with our own educational institutions, in order that there may be harmony of effort and unity of purpose in all our educational work.

## FORWARD STEPS UNDER GENERAL COUNCIL

In his report to the thirty-second convention of the General

Council held in Minneapolis in 1909, President Theodore E. Schmauk had this to say on work among students:

> Surely the Church must make the effort to maintain the faith, to gain the intellectual respect and to secure the devotion of this better class of coming men. Here, least of all, can we afford to let things go their course. In view of the fact that there is a tendency on the part of organized educational associations to question the right of a religious attitude as fundamental in education, and to constantly criticise the Christian Church, the Church ought, wherever possible, to take measures to provide pastors for students at our larger educational institutions, with the organization of a religious home life on the principles of our faith. Lutheran homes that will get into touch with all students of our faith in unsectarian institutions should be established. . . . I would recommend that a special committee be charged with examining into this subject and bringing in a report at this session.

The recommendations of the special committee were later adopted:

> That a committee be appointed to be known as the General Council Committee on Student Life in non-Lutheran Schools, this committee to consist of seven clergymen and five laymen.
>
> That this committee be charged with the work of inquiring into the religious conditions of student life in non-Lutheran institutions so far as it applies to the Lutheran Church, and empowered to take action in the matter as it may deem necessary and wise. Provided, however, that until the next convention of the General Council the work of the committee shall be confined to the Northwest; and provided further, that the committee shall involve the General Council in no expense.
>
> That this committee be instructed to seek the co-operation of other Lutheran bodies in this work, upon such terms as may be found possible, consistent with the principles and practices of the General Council.

The new committee, all members of the Northwest and Augustana Synods, reported:

> The committee plans to have a student pastor, a guild house, a lecture course and Bible study classes at each university. The student pastor

> will have charge of the work at the university. He will direct students to the local churches and if possible enlist them in work of the local church. Some are already active in the Luther League, choir and Sunday schools. He will also have charge of the Bible classes, and in every way keep the students in touch with the Church.

This committee appointed September, 1909 by the General Council formally called the Rev. Howard R. Gold of the Synod of the Northwest and the Rev. Gustaf Rast, D.D., of the Augustana Synod, respectively, as pastors for students at the University of Wisconsin and at the University of Minnesota.

The committee report to the 1911 convention read in part as follows:

> To finance the work the committee used circulars in English and in Swedish by which means the sum of $518.68 was secured from individuals, congregations, Luther Leagues, etc. But this has been insufficient to cover our obligations to the university pastors, and this shortage has embarrassed the committee and handicapped its agents.

At the General Council convention held in Lancaster, Pa., in 1911, the committee was renamed Committee on Religious Work in Universities and Colleges. And new members were added: chairman, Rev. William W. Frick, D.D., Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, Rev. L. Franklin Gruber, Minneapolis, Minn.; treasurer, Charles L. Trabert, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. Albert J. Reichert, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. Lawrence A. Johnston, D.D., St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. Gustaf Rast, D.D., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. Howard R. Gold, Madison, Wis.; Erland Lind, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn.; Hon. Charles G. Schultz, Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Lewis A. Anderson, Madison, Wis.; Professor A. A. Stomberg, University of Minnesota, Minn.; John H. Hauberg, Esq., Rock Island, Ill.

The committee set the annual compensation for the pastors at Wisconsin and Minnesota at $500 each, with $200 each for expenses. The proposed budget for the committee was to be $3,500 per annum, apportioned as follows: Ministerium of Pennsylvania, $750; Augustana Synod, $750; New York Ministerium, $300; New York and New England Synod, $400; Pittsburgh Synod, $400; Chicago Synod, $300; District Synod of Ohio, $300; Synod of Northwest, $300—a total of $3,500.

The Synod of the Northwest was the only one to meet its quota, the committee reported to the next convention in Toledo, Ohio, in 1913. That report mentioned the work being done on the territory of the Synod of New York and New England. It made further comments: "Efforts have also been made in the City of Philadelphia to teach the student population, particularly in the University of Pennsylvania, but we find no reference to the matter in the synodical minutes." The "beginning of a hasty canvass of the great University of Washington at Seattle," was noted. "Another section of our Church has endeavored to reach the students at the University of North Dakota."

In presenting the report of the committee in 1915, the chairman noted the calling as pastor for students at the University of Minnesota the Rev. C. A. Wendell of the Augustana Synod, who took up his work in conjunction with a local pastorate in July, 1914. About $3,800 had come into the hands of the committee during the biennium: from the Augustana Synod, $1,350; from the Synod of the Northwest, $886.66; from the District Synod of Ohio, $541.52; from the Pittsburgh Synod, $536.26; from the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, $498.30.

The following recommendations of historical importance were passed. In them is the genesis of one phase of the mandate given to the Board of Education by The United Lutheran Church in America—responsibility for work with students of the Church:

> That this work receive the hearty moral and financial support of all the synods of this body, so as to enable the Committee greatly to enlarge its sphere of operations.
>
> That this support be adequate to enable the committee to employ an itinerant university student pastor, a field or extension secretary, for the organizing of the work in other educational centers, then to be placed in the hands of special university pastors, or of the local pastor or pastors, as the case may require.
>
> That all work so organized be continued under the direction of the one central committee.

The report of the committee given to the thirty-sixth convention of the General Council held in October, 1917, in Philadelphia, announced a forward step of great importance:

> For several years work has been carried on in a general way at the University of Pennsylvania (whose commanding position in a great Lutheran city and state is well recognized) by local pastors, and especially under the auspices of a diligent local committee. With their full consent and co-operation, and that of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, we have now taken over this work and have placed the Rev. Carolus P. Harry, formerly of Reading, Pa., in charge of it. Pastor Harry has taken hold of the work with great energy and good results are bound to follow.

The committee failed to emphasize that Mr. Harry, unlike the pastors at Wisconsin and Minnesota, was to give all of his time to a ministry to students.

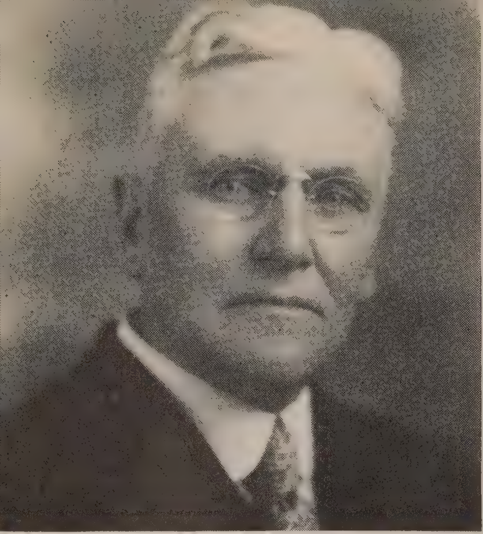
The final report of the Committee on Religious Work in Universities and Colleges was made at the merger meeting of the General Council, in New York City. The treasurer's books showed that during the year a total of $2,256.26 was received from six synods. The Augustana Synod, in addition, had given $1,511.26. The unused balance in the treasury of the committee, $4,409.35, was transferred to the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church.

Enthusiasm and encouragement breathe through this final report:

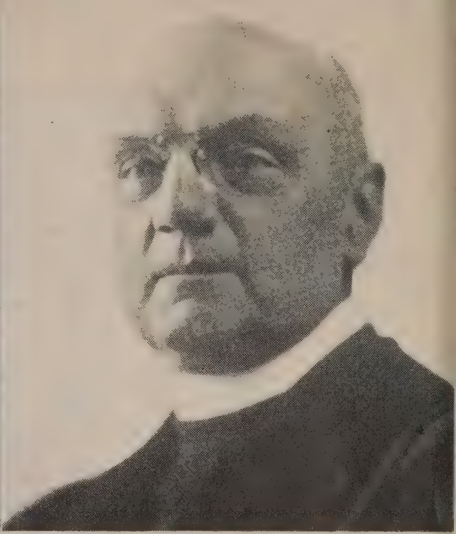
> Religious work in universities and colleges is no longer an experiment. By some years of blessed work . . . it has been established as not only a legitimate, but also a necessary sphere of general church activity.
>
> And the time is about at hand when an apologetic spirit need no longer breathe through a report on the same. Surely no one would think it necessary in this generation for a report on Foreign Missions to defend the legitimacy of that noble department of our church work. . . . . . The legitimacy and importance of that great work are now universally accepted as facts so firmly established by religious history and emphasized by the prophecies of fulfillment as to need no further demonstration. And what is true of Foreign Missions as the agency to win the world to Christ is true of Home Missions and religious work in universities and colleges to conserve to Christ and to His Church what has supposedly already been won. Thus university student work is a life-saving, rather than a life-bringing or life-giving agency, although the active evangelistic element is not neglected.

And the report pledged its confidence in the future of work with students on the part of the Church:

> As the time of the merger meeting drew nearer, it was deemed advisable not further to complicate activities, . . . thus leaving it to the proper board of the United Church to occupy such additional centers and make such forward steps as in its judgment would seem best.

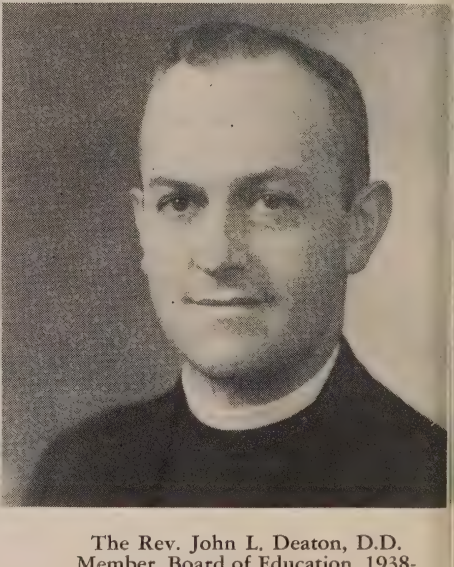


The Rev. A. J. Turkle, D.D.
President, Board of Education,
1918-1926



The Rev. A. Steimle, D.D.,
Member, Board of Educattion, 1918-1930
President, 1926-1930

The Rev. Howard R. Gold, D.D.
Member, Board of Education, 1918-1926
President, 1930-1942



The Rev. John L. Deaton, D.D.
Member, Board of Education, 1938-
President, 1942-

CHAPTER 2

# ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPLES

## SELECTION OF SECRETARIES

The objectives of the Board of Education in Article II of the Constitution include, "to conserve the religious life of the students in the educational institutions of the Church, in state universities, and in other schools."

In the original form the bylaws called for a department of institutions and for a department of recruiting. In September, 1919 the Board decided that the two departments were to function under the college secretary. The Rev. C. S. Bauslin, D.D., formerly a secretary of the Board of Education of the General Synod, had been elected college secretary by the Board at its first meeting in December, 1918. One of the important functions of that former Board was to discover and assist men for the ministry. An extended report on the small number of men in the seminaries and colleges because of war conditions and an effort to arouse young boys were made at the first meeting of the United Lutheran Church in 1918 by the standing committee on Ministerial Education of the General Synod, "who have been working in complete harmony with the Board of Education." It was natural, therefore, that the newly organized Board of Education should place great emphasis on this function. "We request Secretary Bauslin to give immediate attention to recruiting men for the colleges of the United Lutheran Church, with special emphasis on securing men for the ministry, and for this purpose seek the co-operation of the National Lutheran Commission and work with the United States Department of Labor in their plans for demobilization and employment." For this project the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare contributed six hundred dollars.

One method by which Mr. Bauslin kept colleges and college students in the consciousness of the Church was the observance of the annual Day of Prayer for Colleges. This was a method used as early as 1913 by the Board of Education of the General Synod, as well as by other Protestant churches. Every pastor received suggested program, printed material, and a handsome poster to encourage its observance. The colleges had a parallel program, and in 1919 all but four of them reported adequate observance.

The Board at its first meeting also took action to accomplish the second objective:

> That student work in non-Lutheran educational institutions be continued by this Board and that a secretary at a salary of $2,600 per annum, office and traveling expenses being allowed, be sought by the executive committee to organize and extend this work.

Work among church students in non-Lutheran institutions of higher education prior to 1918, except in the strategic centers previously mentioned, was not widely developed. Local congregations in some college communities were drawing students into fellowship and sometimes providing for them a definite program. The great Protestant church bodies at the turn of the twentieth century were awakening to the needs and importance of students in secular or tax-supported universities. During the next decade national plans and leadership were taking concrete form in the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian U.S.A. Churches and the Roman Catholic Church. The Lutheran Church, therefore, was assuming its rightful responsibility in a field in which it had done some pioneering.

The Rev. Paul H. Krauss was elected to the university secretaryship by the executive committee of the Board on February 11, 1919, and the action was endorsed by the Board May, 1919.

Another motion was passed by the Board at its first meeting:

> That in view of the need of secretarial service among women in educational institutions we direct the executive committee to seek, and secure if possible, the co-operation of the Women's Missionary Society looking to the employment of a woman secretary for the work.

On May 7, 1919, the president and the secretary of the Board were authorized to extend a call to Miss Mary E. Markley as secretary for women students. The duties were defined by the Board as follows:

> This secretary shall give her attention to the religious interests of women students in both Lutheran and non-Lutheran institutions; she shall co-operate with pastors and congregations in having young women of the Church attend the institutions of higher education of the Church; she shall co-operate with the Foreign, Home, and Inner Mission agencies of the Church in assuming and training workers in their fields; and she shall represent the Board by such invitations of congregations, schools, conferences, and assemblies as may be deemed wise.

The Rev. F. G. Gotwald, D.D., a member of the Board, was elected executive secretary of the Board September 16, 1919.

The Board of Education had now recognized and assumed responsibility for the United Lutheran Church in the student field by the election of a complete staff.

These secretaries came to their responsibilities with varieties of experience. The Rev. Frederick G. Gotwald, D.D., had wide experience in the Church. He was graduated in 1888 from Wittenberg College and in 1891 from Hamma Divinity School

The Rev. F. G. Gotwald, D.D.
Executive Secretary, 1919-1926

The Rev. Charles S. Bauslin, D.D.
Secretary, 1918-1930

The Rev. John F. Harkins, D.D.
Pastor for Students
Pennsylvania State College, 1918-1941

Mathilde Peper
Member of Staff,
1921-1928

where his father was a member of the faculty. He himself taught at Hamma from 1896 to 1898. He left teaching to devote his entire time to editorial work. Beginning as editor of the *Lutheran World,* in 1896, he later was editor of the official weekly paper of the General Synod, *Lutheran Church Work,* which was absorbed in 1919 in *The Lutheran,* the official organ of The United Lutheran Church in America. Mr. Gotwald in 1907 became part owner, co-editor, and business manager of *The Lutheran Quarterly.* His relationship to this periodical continued until his death. Mr. Gotwald became general secretary of the Board of Education of the General Synod in 1904. Upon the merger in 1918, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church.

The Rev. C. S. Bauslin, D.D., was a graduate of Wittenberg College and Hamma Divinity School where his father was the honored dean. He was uniquely qualified for his task by his accomplishments as a secretary of the Board of Education of the General Synod. The Rev. Paul H. Krauss, after graduation from Muhlenberg College and the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary, became a chaplain in the Navy, from which he was not released until November, 1919. Miss Mary E. Markley was a graduate of Ursinus College with a master's degree from Columbia University. She had been given a year's leave of absence from the faculty of Agnes Scott College in Atlanta in June, 1918, to join the staff of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare.

Mr. Krauss at the December, 1920 meeting presented his resignation. The Board recognized his significant pioneering in the following notation:

In accepting the resignation of the Rev. Paul H. Krauss we hereby record our grateful appreciation of the exceptional service he rendered as university secretary in his field reviews, in collecting and tabulating valuable data on university work and in publishing in chaste and convenient form this matter, and also his far-reaching recommendations—the results of his critical investigations.

The recommendation of the committee on university student work, "that the Rev. C. P. Harry be elected acting-secretary for university students," was approved by the Board in December, 1921. Mr. Harry, with bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, was a graduate of the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary. In September 1917, upon a call by the Committee on Religious Work in Universities and Colleges of the General Council he had become pastor for students in Philadelphia. His duties had greatly expanded so that the Board in 1920 voted "that Mr. Harry was to continue his visits to non-Lutheran institutions in Southeastern Pennsylvania and vicinity as representative of the Board." His enlarged functions began in August, 1921. Mr. Harry was called in May, 1922 to the university secretaryship.

Service to women students developed so rapidly that on December 7, 1920, the Board took the following action:

> That an assistant secretary for women students be employed on part time until the end of this scholastic year at the rate of $500 a year and that we welcome the financial assistance of this end proffered by the Women's Missionary Society of the Synod of New York and New England through its student work committee. This assistant shall be under the direction of the secretary for women students. . . . That Miss Mathilde Peper be elected to this position.

Miss Peper, a graduate of Biblical Seminary in New York, originally devoted her time to students in colleges and universities on the territory of the New York and New England Synod;

later she included institutions in Pennsylvania. Her visits to the State Teachers' Colleges (then known as Normal Schools) were in most places the first to be made by a representative of any general church board. Her itinerary after some years included important institutions in Ohio and Michigan. Though Miss Peper never gave full time to the student field, upon her resignation to accept the position of dean of women at Carthage College in the Spring of 1928, "the Board expressed its deep appreciation of the fine personal and constructive work Miss Peper has done in the department for women students since January 1921."

Many new avenues of service were opening so that another full-time staff member was needed. Miss Mildred E. Winston, a graduate of Susquehanna University, with the degree of Bachelor of Religious Education from the Biblical Seminary in New York and a Master of Arts degree from New York University, was called in June, 1928 to become assistant secretary for women students. Miss Winston gave detailed attention especially to colleges and universities in the eastern states. Her leadership in working with students and faculty at Teachers' Colleges was widely acknowledged.

It should be emphasized that this Board was the first Board of Education in any Protestant church to use women as national secretaries. Women secretaries, under the appointments by the women's societies of various churches, were visiting women students largely for recruiting for Christian service. For the first time, women secretaries made an approach to church-related students in the name of the whole Church, and challenged them to a deeper loyalty and a larger interest in the work of the Church.

## SEEKING THE FACTS

The first task of the staff was, in a large measure, exploratory. The Board, in order to render intelligent assistance to synods and congregations, sought accurate facts. In December, 1920 it had passed the motion "that through some systematic method the Board of Education get into touch with every United Lutheran pastor who is serving a congregation in a college community and enlist and direct his activities in student work." In the fall of 1922 every college and university in the United States and some in Canada received the following letter from Mr. Harry:

> The United Lutheran Church in America is seeking to conserve and develop the Christian faith of Lutheran students. The work is not undertaken in a sectarian spirit but as the solemn obligation of Christians toward fellow Christians who have been associated with each other in the intimacy of congregational life. It is carried on through the Board of Education. I am writing as a secretary of the Board to request you to send me, if you will, the name, the local and home address of each Lutheran student attending your institution this year. May I thank you now for this courtesy? And may God pour down His blessing on your work.

Answers with almost no exception were courteous and cooperative. In many places there was no local Lutheran congregation. In that case personal letters were addressed to students who often sent back cordial replies. No attempt was made to differentiate the synodical affiliation of students who often subsequently were supplied with suitable printed material. After the Lutheran Student Association of America began to function in 1923, attention was drawn to its possibilities, to its publications, and to its conferences.

Lutheran pastors of other synods, in centers where no United

Lutheran congregation existed, were informed about the plans which the Board of Education was inaugurating. There were numerous letters like one from a Norwegian pastor in an important center: "I am very glad that the United Lutheran Church is awake to the importance of work among our college and university students." And from an Iowa Synod pastor: "I'll give you information gladly inasmuch as little interest is generally taken throughout the Lutheran Church in the matter of student work."

These first contacts with pastors in bodies other than United Lutheran frequently led to correspondence of value and to the sharing of material provided by the Board. They led also to first visits from members of the staff. Always in consultations the necessity was emphasized for a unified, co-operative approach to students on the part of the Church. Pastors, with few exceptions, were eager to bring students into active church relationships. Pastors, who by ability and by congregational conditions were willing to minister to students, became local leaders, regardless of synodical affiliation.

The staff of the Board faced specific difficulties. Students who came from localities where there were congregations of different synods, were conscious of the divisions in the Church. They found congregations in some educational centers competing for Lutheran students. Some students were wary because they belonged to linguistic congregations in communities where the Lutheran Church was under suspicion during World War I. The response of pastors or university administrators to a planned student approach on the part of the Church, in the light of these conditions, was encouraging and stimulating.

Advance by the Church in the student field was greatly speeded by a plan which Mr. Harry proposed to the Board in May, 1922. Nine men who were serving as pastors for students in local educational centers were invited at small additional stipends and expense accounts to assist Mr. Harry by visiting students at other near-by institutions.

The regions to be served and the appointees were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| North Atlantic | C. P. Harry | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Ohio | E. C. Xander | Columbus, Ohio |
| Michigan-Indiana | L. M. Wallick | Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Illinois | F. B. Heibert | Champaign, Ill. |
| Wisconsin | A. J. Soldan | Madison, Wis. |
| Minnesota-North Dakota | C. A. Wendell | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Iowa-South Dakota | C. R. Sherck | Iowa City, Iowa |
| Kansas-Nebraska | N. D. Goehring | Lawrence, Kan. |
| Colorado-Wyoming | O. F. Weaver | Boulder, Colo. |
| Southeast | C. J. Gongaware | Charleston, S. C. |

In January, 1923, at the time of the Conference of Church Workers in Chicago, Mr. Harry directed a conference for these regional secretaries. In his next report to the Board he stated: "Sixty-three schools and colleges have been visited. Some of them several times. . . . We are co-operating with over one hundred local pastors, assisting them in discharging their responsibilities to students in their communities.". Something of the specific value of the service can be judged by the reports on Michigan and Indiana institutions, made in April, 1924 by the regional pastor. He had not visited but had gathered authentic information on the Lutheran situation in nineteen institutions in Indiana and eight institutions in Michigan. Of these twenty-seven institutions eleven had no Lutheran students. He had visited the institutions, pastors, or students in East Lansing, Kalamazoo, Houghton, Valparaiso, and Ypsilanti. Though the plan of regional secretaries never was fully carried out, and though some of the men were unable to give enough time to the necessary travel, it was most beneficial in the first years of work with students.

### PRINCIPLES FOR THE WORK

The fundamental principles for work with students were clearly set forth in the May, 1920 minutes of the Board of Education:

> The Church should be the center of all university student religious work. The religious life of the student should be centered in a Christian congregation. The goal of the student pastor is the cultivation of normal Christian life. This can best be done in a regularly established congregation, ministering the Word and Sacraments and affording fellowship in Worship and Service.
>
> There is therefore needed in every university center a representative Lutheran Church, with adequate Bible School and social equipment.
>
> The congregation as far as possible should be from the university community, in sympathy with the traditions and ideals of the school. The congregation is responsible for the spiritual life of the students in the community. The student should take his place in the life of the local congregation, serve in its work, share in its worship, so that when he enters college there is no break in his church life and when he returns to his home after school days are over he will fit easily and fruitfully into the life of the church there.
>
> The pastor should be qualified by personal piety, intellectual attainments comparing favorably with those of faculty members, and a sympathetic understanding of the intellectual problems of faith that affect the student.
>
> The congregation and pastor, in co-operation with the Christian students and teachers of the school, should co-operate in bringing the influence of Christ into the life of the school.

According to these principles work with students throughout the United Lutheran Church was carried on wherever possible by the pastors of local congregations. Some such pastors had served students most acceptably before 1918. At meetings of the Board in 1920 and 1921 the following pastoral appointments were made. In most cases small expense items were guaranteed and in certain cases an additional stipend on salary was assured:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| California | Purdue | E. A. Trabert |
| Colorado | University, Berkeley | O. F. Weaver |
| Indiana | University | T. B. Epting |
| Illinois | Chicago | C. E. Paulus |
| Illinois | Northwestern | C. A. Naumann |
| Illinois | University | F. B. Heibert |
| Kansas | University | N. D. Goehring |
| Kansas | State College | V. E. Holmstedt |
| Michigan | University | L. M. Wallick |
| Nebraska | University | R. W. Badger |
| New York | Columbia | A. Steimle |
| North Dakota | University | O. A. Armbruster |
| North Dakota | State College | W. F. Bacher |
| Ohio | Ohio State University | E. Clyde Xander |
| Ohio | Ohio University | Prof. C. L. Martzolff |
| Pennsylvania | Bucknell | R. B. McGiffen |
| Pennsylvania | Lafayette | F. K. Fretz |
| Pennsylvania | Lehigh | J. O. Leibensperger |
| Pennsylvania | Pennsylvania State College | J. F. Harkins |
| Pennsylvania | S.T.C., Millersville | T. K. Finck |
| Virginia | Virginia Polytechnic Institute | H. P. Wyrich |

Pastors ministering to students themselves in a conference held in Philadelphia in January 1924 adopted certain clear-cut theses on responsibility to students:

> The primary agent in ministering to students is the congregation.
>
> We do not seek primarily to render students pastoral service, but to relate them to the life of the local congregation.

> The pastor must have the co-operation of the members of the congregation in receiving students from sister congregations into the fellowship of their worship, their work, and their families.
>
> The primary responsibility for Lutheran students in any community rests upon the Lutheran congregation or congregations in the community.
>
> The synod, of which the congregations are a part, is responsible for assisting the congregations in ministering to the students in the community.
>
> The entire United Lutheran Church has recognized its responsibility for Lutheran students, and through the Board of Education is prepared to render assistance to synods and congregations in discharging their responsibilities to the students on their territory.

More than two hundred fifty congregations became the church homes of college and university students. Many pastors made lasting impressions by the counseling and guidance of students and led them into fruitful places in the Church.

## RE-ALIGNMENT OF SECRETARIAL FUNCTIONS

The activities of the Board of Education in the student field developed without interruption until 1926. The Board then lost its executive secretary, the Rev. Frederick G. Gotwald, D.D., who died February 4, 1926. At the meeting May 4, 1926, the Board passed a series of resolutions of which one was:

> For twenty-two years he was secretary of the Board of Education of the General Synod and of the United Lutheran Church. He served the interests committed to his care with great fidelity. His kindly, courteous character was imbued with a strength that left its impress upon all with whom he came in contact. The educators of the Church and of other churches deferred to his judgment.

For more than three years Secretary Bauslin carried many of the executive functions of the Board with the assistance of the president of the Board, the Rev. A. Steimle, D.D.

A prominent educator, highly esteemed in different parts of the Lutheran Church, was finally chosen by the Board of Education to plan its policies and activities. The Rev. Gould Wickey, D.D., Ph.D., was elected executive secretary on May 7, 1929, and began his duties July 1, 1929. Mr. Wickey was graduated in 1912 from Gettysburg College and in 1915 from the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, with the bachelor of divinity degree. Subsequently he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University. He also had a year of study at Oxford University in England. Mr. Wickey was on the faculty of Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, from 1920 to 1926 and was pastor of St. Mark's Church in Fargo, North Dakota, from 1924 to 1926. In the latter year he became president of Carthage College, in Carthage, Illinois. From this position he came to direct the educational program of the Board and through it of the United Lutheran Church.

The reorganization of the Board's program and procedure was authorized at the regular meeting of December 3, 1929. In the new bylaws, the standing committees were executive, public relations, research, investment, student work, and institutions. The committee on student work was to "study and recommend to the Board matters dealing with the work ministering to students." Consequently, a re-alignment of secretaries was made. "The function of student service deals with the Lutheran students at both Lutheran and non-Lutheran institutions. All the work now performed by the departments of university work, women students, and recruiting is included in this function. There is a distinct unity here which in the past has been much divided and which has resulted to the detriment of the Board. The workers in this field would endeavor to develop Lutheran loyalty, to give vocational guidance, and to direct spiritual growth on the part of the Lutheran students. Such work will be accomplished by appointing and directing student pastors and workers, individual and group conferences, vocational placement, loans and scholarships, and literature."

Under this new arrangement all the secretaries—Mr. Bauslin, Miss Markley, Mr. Harry, and Miss Winston—functioned under the committee on student work as directed by the executive secretary. All secretaries ministered to students without respect to their enrollment at Lutheran or non-Lutheran institutions. The geographical areas in which they served were determined in part by consultation; final annual mandates for specific duties were issued by the executive secretary. Miss Winston, in addition to campus visits mainly in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, continued to direct student service in New York, spending half of every year in that city. Miss Markley and Mr. Harry served in other areas, notably in the Southeast, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, the Middle West, and the Pacific Coast. In addition, the executive secretary, Mr. Wickey, rendered conspicuous service to students, faculties, and pastors, in campus visits and in Church and interchurch conferences.

The staff was depleted by the withdrawal of the first secretary elected by the Board. Mr. Bauslin on June 15, 1930, in presenting his resignation to the Board, included the following statement:

> For a period of more than sixteen years I have devoted my best ability and energy in answer to the call of the Church in an effort to stimulate the thought and conviction of the Church, the home, and our youth

with respect to the holy office of the Gospel ministry as a divine calling, first as the secretary of the General Synod's committee on ministerial education, the general secretary of the Board of Education of the same body, and subsequently as college secretary of the present Board.

In accepting his resignation the Board at its subsequent meeting passed resolutions of appreciation, one of which read:

> His travels have brought him into contact with the membership of the United Lutheran Church throughout the entire United States and Canada. He has left an impression upon the cause of Christian education and upon the ministry that will live through the centuries.

## CHAPTER 3

# CHANNELS FOR THE WORK

### SECRETARIES' VISITS TO LUTHERAN INSTITUTIONS

The Board of Education expected its secretaries to know students. Accordingly, the staff spent much of its time to learn their attitudes, to become acquainted with their activities on the campus, to assist in their understanding of the Church, and to help them in their growth as Christians. Secretaries learned to know students by visits, often of four or five days, to campuses. Obviously first visits would be to the institutions of the Church. Most of the visits to Lutheran Colleges in the early years were made by Mr. Bauslin. In 1919 he made a report to the Board that could have been duplicated in 1946:

> I recently completed my annual visit to a group of colleges of the United Lutheran Church. The purpose was to co-operate with the colleges in the development of the Christian life of the students, and particularly to interest all students in Christian work, with special emphasis upon the urgent call to the Christian ministry. I have observed that the effect of the world struggle upon college students has been apparent and far-reaching. I am sure that I found the student bodies more thoughtful than in years past.
>
> There was a noticeable improvement in the missionary spirit. Volunteer bands were larger in membership than heretofore, and as a result of the trip a considerable number of students have already decided or are thinking seriously of giving their lives to foreign missionary service. A goodly number are interested in life work along the line of Christian education, parish workers, etc. The response with reference to the ministry was larger than it has ever been. On the whole, I was greatly pleased with the response on the part of the students.
>
> My effort was simply to enter into the normal life process in the college —more interested in strengthening that process than in pushing for

immediate results which can be tabulated and reported. Chapel services, evening meetings, and group conferences gave opportunity to get at the student body as a whole, and in almost every case after the first half day's presence my time was entirely occupied by personal interviews. I found the students interested in every phase of thought and life. Many manifested an interest in where they could put their lives to make them count most. As a result of those eight weeks in the colleges, speaking daily to the entire student body, various groups, and sharing in some four hundred personal interviews, I am pleased to say that I found a response in the lives of these students which surely means that their fields of service will be found in the ministry or in missionary service abroad.

There were variations in visits, of course. One of them was a visit from the "woman secretary for women students," with accent on the adjective. Few women attended Lutheran colleges. Something of the drowsiness referred to fifty years before in the *Quarterly Review* of the Evangelical Lutheran Church by a later notable educator, Professor P. M. Bikle, still persisted: "The charge has been made that we are not wide awake on the subject of Female Education."

Of the fourteen colleges of the United Lutheran Church functioning in 1920, one was a junior college for women; three were founded as coeducational colleges; and all but three of the remainder admitted women.

Church-related colleges developed, so far as coeducation is concerned, along the same lines. Founded and supported originally for the education of men to be prepared for the gospel ministry, under pressure of faculty and pastors who had daughters to be educated, these colleges first admitted local girls as day students. For them accommodations were meager. The three United Lutheran colleges founded as coeducational had faced courageously the attendant implications.

It is easy to understand that interviews with women students frequently took most practical turns. Personal problems arose from limited curricula, from the lack of women of conspicuous ability on the faculties, from abnormal social life, from unattractive living conditions. Discussions along these lines were carried on by the secretary with the president of the college and in some cases also with the chairman of the board of trustees. The prestige of women as students, as faculty, as administrative leaders, as members of the board of trustees, was a slow evolution in which the secretaries for women students had a never-ceasing concern.

Essentially the Board secretary's visit to a church institution was no different, so far as student contacts were concerned, from a visit to a university group. But the fact that one was the guest of the institution, lived on campus and had the cordial support of the administration, tended to make the approach more natural. Addresses in convocation, chapel, church, Bible school, or in regularly scheduled classes, were more or less a matter of traditional courtesy. A meeting with the Lutheran students was always on the schedule. It was in the voluntary expressional or activity groups that real challenges lay. And there was a multiplicity of such groups: YMCA and YWCA, Student Volunteer and Missionary, Ministerial and Service, Luther League and Bible class. A perennial problem was to co-ordinate such similar groups made up in the main of the same students; and in the solution of that problem, in most cases, a staff member was able to give guidance. In some of these groups, of course, students other than Lutheran were active, so a secretary's contacts were not limited to Lutherans.

The Lutheran Student Association, when it began to take form in the Church institutions, cut across all these groups. In some colleges it was considered a rival to the Luther League. In other colleges, especially where the YMCA or YWCA was influential, it was considered divisive.

In reality, it was through summer conferences of the YMCA or YWCA that the Board secretaries in some cases made their first contacts with students at church colleges. That was true certainly for Muhlenberg, Susquehanna, Thiel, and Carthage colleges. On some campuses the best first approaches to students were through the Christian Associations. These varied from groups which bore the name and functioned only locally, to groups that held commanding positions regionally and nationally. Wittenberg students and administrators were leaders in Ohio YMCA college activities. Gettysburg from the beginning of the collegiate YMCA movement continuously provided leadership in regional and national YMCA student councils.

One solution to overlapping voluntary Christian groups on a campus in the later years came to be the Student Christian Association in which all might have a functioning role if they so desired. Certainly in no one field was a Board secretary asked for more suggestions than in this of overcrowded and overlapping voluntary student Christian groups. Individuals, student officers, and administrative advisers sought and received aid at this point.

Of integration of all religious groups Susquehanna and Gettysburg were examples. On the former campus, though there was no official relationship with the general Student Christian Movement, there was a fine SCA with a strong Lutheran faculty advisory group. The cabinet of the SCA, being a majority Lutheran, automatically became the cabinet of the LSA. Through this a secretary reached students organizationally. Participation in the regional Lutheran Student Association was wholesome and led to acting as host to three regional conferences and one Ashram.

At Gettysburg College where the YMCA was a great force originally, with the admission of women a strong Student Christian Association developed. Under the leadership of the Rev. Donald R. Heiges, during 1934-1944, the local SCA became a powerful force in the regional and national movements. No attempt was made to form a campus Lutheran Student Association as such. However, the Lutheran officers and members became the participants in regional and national LSAA activities. On three occasions the regional conference was held here. Through this successfully integrated and vital group a Board secretary and invited guest leaders had the opportunity to make a lasting church impact. It is significant that various denominational student groups as well as the general Student Christian Movement pointed to Gettysburg as the model of integrated voluntary Christian activities on a local church-related college campus.

Visits to church colleges by Board secretaries had one common purpose—meeting students in interviews on personal, academic, vocational, or religious problems. Meeting students in groups depended upon the way in which the campus religious life was set up. There might be many functioning groups. The Lutheran Student Association sometimes was a separate fellowship; sometimes it functioned through the Luther League or Bible-school class. Arrangements for meeting students in groups were made for the visiting secretaries by the proper student officers and by the college authorities. At most colleges the secretaries found cordial welcome every year from presidents, deans, and faculty members. It would be impossible to list all with whom the secretaries counseled. But Dr. R. A. Goodman of Newberry College needs special mention. Uninterruptedly, he was an adviser in name and fact not only on the campus but in the Southeastern Region since the first student conference in 1924 at Newberry.

Secretaries of the Board in their regular visits to the colleges worked closely with deans of men and deans of women like Miss Ruth Immel, of Wittenberg College, as well as with the specific advisers of the organized student groups. In the colleges where chaplains functioned, a natural approach to students, individually, in groups, or in regular classes, was arranged for secretaries. Muhlenberg College had such chaplains in the Rev. Harry C. Cressman and the Rev. John W. Doberstein, Litt.D. The Rev. Robert Remsberg, Ph.D., was the co-operative and helpful chaplain at Wittenberg, and the Rev. George C. Reese, at Thiel.

The theological seminaries of the Church welcomed the secretaries of the Board for different reasons. All of them asked the secretaries to present the work of the Board, to explain the methods and the responsibility which synods and pastors should assume toward students, either before the entire student body or before a smaller group. Usually an hour of informal conference and facilities for personal interviews were arranged. Occasionally a secretary was requested to lead regular class sessions. Among the theological students or faculty the secretaries found men who in their undergraduate years were conspicuous in Christian student movements. They frequently continued to give their more mature leadership and to accept responsibility on the local, regional, and national student group levels.

Secretaries counseled with the pastor or pastors of the local congregations in a Lutheran college community. Obviously the greatest influence in the response made by students to a general Christian approach is the vitality of the congregation and the message from the pulpit. Emphasis was laid by the secretaries upon natural contacts between students and pastors. Some pastors became a leading influence in the Christian development of students and the directing force, especially among pre-ministerial men. The normal activities of the congregation and the regular dignified worship service developed in many students in Lutheran colleges real churchmanship.

The frequent visits which Board secretaries made to the colleges and seminaries of the Church resulted in close understanding with administrative officers and faculty, especially with those in direct touch with the Christian group activities. Frequently the local pastor was also a group adviser. In some cases these men were on synodical committees for Christian Education or service to students. It was enheartening to find in them staunch supporters of church and Christ-centered work with students not only on the Lutheran campus but also in other educational institutions on their territory. Church colleges and seminaries through their faculties and local pastors provided distinguished advisers, leaders, and speakers for regional and national gatherings of Lutheran students.

### SECRETARIES' VISITS TO NON-LUTHERAN INSTITUTIONS

The secretaries of the Board were in constant close contacts with educational centers through pastors, faculty, or students. Such contacts were maintained by regular visits, often more than one in an academic year. For the sake of continuity and effectiveness, the same secretary visited the same college or university over a period of years. This intimate counseling with the pastor became a major factor in the upbuilding of his work with students not only through his personal ministry but through the co-operation of his parish. A secretary as a rule met with the parish student committee made up of men and women and usually including faculty people. Faculty members in many congregations were the natural proponents and leaders of service to students. A secretary might attend a church-council meeting in which the relationship between the Board, the congregation, and students was thoroughly examined. Many visits were planned for week ends so that a secretary could speak in a church service, in Sunday school, and in Luther League. Invitations for the presentation of the functions of the Board and of the importance of Christian education were given by the Brotherhood, the Missionary Society, or other interested parish societies. Sometimes community service clubs heard a secretary as a guest speaker.

The secretary counseled closely on programs and projects with pastor, faculty, adviser, and the officers of the student group. He talked to the whole group in formal or informal meetings. And interviews were numerous with students who sought guidance on academic, vocational, or spiritual difficulties.

The visit of a secretary included personal calls, sometimes with the pastor, on the proper administrator in the university—president, academic dean, dean of men, dean of women. Friendly and profitable relations were cultivated with the chaplain and with the pastors for students of other churches. Where the church workers maintained a religious council with students, a secretary had a consultative meeting and often was invited to be a speaker. In the earlier years such religious councils sometimes were formed and given direction by a Board staff member or pastor.

The Christian Associations through their secretaries facilitated contacts with students on the campus. A Board secretary frequently was invited to YMCA or YWCA cabinet sessions and to special interest groups—like ministerial, missionary, or other church vocation. Regular meetings of the Associations often were addressed by a visiting secretary. Upon an invitation extended by the administration, the Board secretary often was heard as a guest speaker or preacher at chapel or convocation.

Some idea of the scope of the personal contacts of the staff with students and leaders can be gathered by a statistical summary. They visited a grand total of six hundred ten institutions of higher learning—Lutheran and non-Lutheran. Of these, not all nurses' training schools, professional, and technical schools have been separately listed in the appendix. Most of these institutions were visited many times and by more than one member of the staff. The institutions were located in forty-one states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and four Canadian provinces.

### SECRETARIES' SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

The secretaries of the Board naturally made many addresses in connection with campus visits. They also contributed much to the cause of Christian higher education by their public talks; for example, nine hundred eighty-one addresses, formal or informal, were listed in one biennial report to the United Lutheran Church. The staff appeared on the programs of Lutheran and interdenominational student conferences. They preached or spoke at church services and to congregational groups of various kinds. By invitations they appeared before summer schools and assemblies, and synods in regular sessions. They often were the guest speakers at Luther League and Women's Missionary conferences and conventions. The secretaries spoke before general religious and educational gatherings like the Council of Church Boards of Education. The executive secretary, Mr. Wickey, prepared an address on *The Education Democracy Needs,* which was broadcast by eighty-four radio stations.

### PASTORS IN PARISHES

The Board of Education always served students through pastors of congregations in college and university communities. The goal of the pastor with students was the cultivation of normal Christian life. This can best be done in a regularly established congregation, ministering the Word and Sacraments and affording fellowship in worship and service. This idea the Board never ceased to emphasize. The pastor was the guide in all work with students. His personal qualifications and his spiritual integrity were the strong holds he had upon students. In his church service he nurtured Christian growth not only by his sermons but also by the use of the rich treasures of liturgy and song. His congregation made available guest memberships to students who might wish closer relationships. The Bible school and Luther League offered opportunities for study and practical service. And other avenues opened up in church activities—ushering, singing in the choir, leading groups of younger girls or boys, speaking before congregational societies. The one pre-eminently important hour for the Christian student was the hour of public worship.

A pastor followed well-defined procedures in getting acquainted with students. Writing letters to prospective students, their parents, or pastors, opened the way. Calling during the first weeks upon freshmen particularly was essential. In these tasks and in the usual reception for students, the committee on student work of the congregation, and students of the upper classes assisted the pastor. A pastor usually had some group in which the newcomer could find a welcome place. Such a group often was a Lutheran Student Association in which he was not a dictator but an adviser. In such a group responsibility for programs and stewardship of time and money were emphasized. Special groups for study of the Bible, for nurses in training, for graduate students, often supplemented the activities and programs of the larger general group.

Constant emphasis was placed on the relation of the pastor to students. The early brochure, *Helping the Student,* said: "Nothing can take the place of individual work. So far as possible the pastor should aim to meet each student individually and to obtain his confidence so as to be of personal comfort and help to him." The pastor's most intimate relationships with students were in his personal interviews. In his office or in a student's room there opened the questions of life in new surroundings, of new companions and new customs, of unfamiliar intellectual concepts, of the choosing of a life companion, or of a life vocation. On all these topics and many more the pastor was a counselor. But all these questions the pastor approached with the Christian point of view. And the pastor's purpose was to bring students to a sense of living in and for Christ.

In all his intercourse with students, the pastor was constantly guided and strengthened by the experiences and insights of the staff of the Board. A pastor newly come to a college or university community was introduced in writing or by a personal visit with a Board secretary to the administrators—president, deans, registrar, members of the faculty. He cultivated their acquaintance and held himself ready to accept invitations to college functions or special campus tasks. He co-operated with other religious leaders in the community or on the campus: chaplains, directors of religious activities, secretaries of the Christian Associations, pastors for other church-related student groups. Where a campus religious council functioned, he participated in its activities wherever possible and helped to increase its Christian usefulness.

Howard M. LeSourd in a *Study of Work Among Lutheran Students* at non-Lutheran institutions, which was a part of the Survey of Higher Education for The United Lutheran Church in America, published in 1929 by Teachers' College of Columbia University, wrote as follows:

> The constructive nature of the enterprise (work of the Board of Education through pastors for students), however, cannot be indicated or verified by statistical data or by amassing factual evidence. The presence of a sympathetic, enlightened, and God-fearing man, devoting his attention to students, is bound to be a great influence for good; the open home of such a Christian worker and his devoted family is a center which gives comfort, confidence, and support to students removed from the influence of parents and childhood friends; and the participation of the students themselves in worship and Christian activities not only conserves interest in religion itself but affords education for future leadership in church affairs.

### ASSISTANTS FOR PASTORS—SECRETARY FELLOWS

Pastors in certain educational centers where the burden of serving students was heavy were given direct assistance by the Board of Education. This assistance took the form of help in the church office or was given through women secretaries, graduate students, and secretary fellows. Women secretaries worked with the pastor in the student field at the University of Wisconsin as early as 1921. A woman secretary for a number of years assisted the pastor of Woodlawn-Immanuel Church at the University of Chicago. Women secretaries co-ordinated and directed work among students in the Los Angeles area under the supervision of a local committee in consultation with the designated staff member of the Board and in the later years also with the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference.

Graduate students gave various kinds of assistance. In Chicago, a student from the Lutheran Theological Seminary was used for several years to call on students in the metropolitan area and to bring them into touch with a local pastor and congregation. In Evanston, for one year each in two successive years, 1929 to 1931, the Rev. H. Ward Grieb and the Rev. Paul C. White, both graduate students at Northwestern University, assisted the pastor of St. Paul's Church. At the University of North Carolina, where there was no Lutheran church, beginning in 1928 graduate students, who had finished their theological course, served their fellow-students on the campus under the direction of the Board's staff member, Mr. Harry, and of the Synod.

Secretary fellows were most effective assistants to pastors in university centers. They were carefully chosen by the Board.

Men or women with a bachelor's degree, who had shown leadership qualities in undergraduate years, with a stipend from the Board were enabled to enroll as part-time graduate students and to devote about half of their time to the program for church students. Some of the universities were most sympathetic and co-operative by remitting fees, providing office space, and by integrating the work of the fellow with that of other Christian forces or of the university chaplain. As members of the university student body, such fellows could bring unique values to the work by their relations to the administration, faculty, pastors, and congregations.

Secretary fellows at the University of Nebraska carried on work for some years, beginning 1923. They functioned under a city-wide committee of pastors and laymen. In 1925 the Board established a secretary fellowship in New York City. Six men who did graduate work at Columbia University held this fellowship successively up to 1942. All of them worked in co-operation with the pastor of Advent Church and later under the direction of Miss Winston who was in charge of student program and procedures in New York. At Syracuse the secretary fellows were supported by the Board in conjunction with the United Lutheran Synod of New York and the Lutheran Ministerial Association of the city.

A student secretary fellow was placed at Pennsylvania State College for two years prior to the calling of a pastor for students in 1941. The fellows who served at Illinois University and at Ohio State University were jointly chosen and financed by the Board of Education and by the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference. Always a secretary fellow was under the general supervision of a designated staff member and always his service was correlated and directed by the pastor in charge of student work in the community or university.

### PASTORATES FOR STUDENTS

The Board of Education by its constitution was authorized "to appoint pastors and other agencies for the prosecution of religious work among students." This authority it exercised by naming pastors who were serving parishes as pastors for students. Pastors were to consider students as part of a functioning congregation; this was a fundamental principle. As new pastors were sought, congregations near colleges and universities often consulted with the Board so as to call men adapted to student needs.

When the Board came into existence in 1918 there was just one pastor serving students, who had no responsibility for building up a specific parish. He was the Rev. C. P. Harry, in Philadelphia, called in September 1917 by the General Council Committee on Religious Work in Universities and Colleges. The Rev. Howard R. Gold, called in 1907 by the Home Missions Committee of the General Council, was specifically charged with responsibility to Lutherans at the University of Wisconsin; but he was also to build up a mission congregation. The Rev. William M. Horn, called in 1917 by the Synod of New York and New England as a pastor for students at Cornell University, soon included residents of Ithaca so that a Lutheran Association eventually evolved into a congregation. This evolution into a congregation is illustrated also by the work at Harvard University. In 1919, the Board called the Rev. E. F. Keever, and in 1925, the Rev. Norman D. Goehring, to serve students in the metropolitan area of Boston. The University

Lutheran Association there grew gradually into a congregation of the United Lutheran Synod of New York so that in 1940 the Rev. Edmund A. Steimle was called jointly by the Board and the Synod, with the Association concurring.

The Board in addition issued calls to a few men who had no responsibility except to students. In some universities the number of students was too large and from too many different Lutheran bodies to be served adequately by a pastor in a parish.

To the University of Wisconsin the Board called the Rev. Norman D. Goehring in 1919. In 1937, it called to the student pastorate at the same university, the Rev. Edward J. Blenker. Two years later Mr. Blenker was jointly called by the Board and the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference. These two agencies in 1941 called the Rev. Lloyd E. Jacobsen and upon his resignation in 1944, they called the Rev. A. Henry Hetland to minister to all students of the National Lutheran Council at the University of Wisconsin. A similar joint call was issued in 1946 to the Rev. Henry O. Yoder to give all his attention to the enlarging group at the University of Michigan, which from 1932 he had most acceptably served as the pastor of the United Lutheran Church parish. The Rev. Edwerth E. Korte in 1943 was jointly called by the Board and the Central Pennsylvania Synod to become pastor for students at Pennsylvania State College where the number of Lutheran students had vastly increased.

Metropolitan areas with scattered institutions, many churches, and huge numbers of commuting students, presented great opportunities. They required as pastors for students men who would not carry the exacting duties of a parish. In several metropolitan centers Lutheran pastors called by the Board of Education were the only ordained men who did city-wide work with church-related students.

Such pastors were also influential in the general metropolitan Christian student movement. Outstanding in this category is Philadelphia where the Rev. Robert H. Gearhart, Jr., D.D., called by the Board in 1922, made a national reputation as a leader of students. Chicago in 1934 was provided with a part-time student worker in the person of Mr. Charles W. Kegley. After his ordination for this particular service in 1938, Mr. Kegley was called by the Board as student pastor and as such laid solid foundations for future development. Succeeding him from 1940 to 1945 was the Rev. George J. Aigner. When the Rev. Paul W. Dieckman was given a joint call in 1945 to the student pastorate in metropolitan Chicago by the Board and the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, work with students grew in effectiveness. A pastor for students in Metropolitan New York, the Rev. Donald R. Heiges, was called in 1943 by the Board. Because of the continuous leadership of Miss Winston from 1930, Mr. Heiges built upon a broad and deep foundation. Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York became conspicuous examples of the need and reward of a Christian program for metropolitan students activated by the Church.

## STUDENT GROUPS

Visits by Board secretaries were responsible for the formation of church student groups on many campuses. A natural result of the ministry to students was the development of such groups. As early as 1914 and 1915 Mr. Trexler reported Lutheran Clubs at Harvard and Wellesley. At Lehigh University, in February 1918, Mr. Harry started "The Inkwell," the name which was used by other groups as far west as the University of Washington. At the University of Nebraska, following the visit of Mr. Krauss in January 1920, a "Lutheran Club with more than eighty members was organized. The object is social but it is desired to introduce to the students men prominent in the Church." In reports to the Board in 1920 and 1923, mention is made of organizations of students at Columbia University and at Hunter College. Students at the University of Chicago first organized during the academic year 1923-24. "We foster Lutheran Student Associations on most campuses so that our students may come to know each other, receive the help which comes from such acquaintance and from association with Christian friends, and to be able on their part to render the best Christian service to the college and community," reads the 1922 biennial report of the Board.

Formally organized fellowships were most helpful, and pastors developed and encouraged them. They were the natural channel of relationships with pastors and the congregations. The earnest members in these fellowships brought into their circle the less interested students and so introduced them to the pastor and to the Church. When a religious council developed on the campuses of the large institutions, the organized group known as the Lutheran Student Association had its regular representative on such a council. At a college or university where the administration did not look with favor upon the official formation of church-related student groups, a council, cabinet, or committee of key students was helpful to the pastor and maintained contacts with the Board secretary.

As groups matured, their purpose to strengthen their loyalty to their Church and to develop their Christian lives took shape in definite programs. These programs were worked out in consultation with the pastoral adviser and in many places with a Board secretary. The programs covered the presentation and discussion of pertinent topics on the Church, its doctrine, its place in contemporary life, and the responsibilities of the Christian student. Included were occasional competent guest speakers and small Bible study groups. In some places student meetings were combined with Luther League meetings. It was natural that the program meetings of students were scheduled for Sunday evening when a supper hour often provided needed social fellowship. In large universities in the West there was an added motivation in the emergence of student groups. Students bore the common name of Lutheran but knew only one of the many bodies or synods of their Church. In this one aspect alone of sharing various traditional, historical, and cultural heritages, campus fellowships had a tremendous effect upon the Church.

The Lutheran groups were not to become isolated and self-sufficient. This was the constant affirmation of the staff in addition to the strong conviction that Christian work on a campus can be done best by the churches and pastors. Even the Board voiced its opinion: "We urge and support our students in participation in the religious life and organization of the campus, the Christian Associations, Student Volunteers, and Christian Life Service Groups."

## STUDENT CENTERS AND FOUNDATIONS

Recognition of the principle that a church should be built and a congregation established convenient to student population goes back to the beginnings of service to students. The church in Madison, Wisconsin, for example, was built in the university district. Unfortunately, this principle had been disregarded in some instances in the locating of congregations prior to 1918. An ideal condition was worded in the 1920 biennial report:

> It is our opinion that if our Lutheran young people be given an attractive church building with adequate social facilities, with good music, inspiring preaching and a sympathetic pastor, they will get not only what they need but exactly what they most want.

The same report of the Board in 1920, nevertheless, noted additional desirable aids for an effective ministry to students. It called attention to the need for houses for pastors, to be used as student centers in Philadelphia and Champaign, at costs of $20,000 and $12,000. A well-equipped parsonage large enough for some student activities was frequently named as a necessity. The pastors in Madison and Boston, from 1909 to 1924, voiced this need. Board secretaries advocated such houses, particularly where church buildings were poorly equipped. The residence for the student pastor in Philadelphia, purchased in 1926 by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and East Pennsylvania Synod and furnished in part by the Lutheran Woman's League of Philadelphia, became a conspicuous example of the value of a home with the pastor's wife as hostess.

Houses or centers for the use of students in their varied activities became effective as the number of church-related students increased on certain campuses. This was not a new solution for a persistent problem. The Committee on Student Life in non-Lutheran schools reported to the General Council in 1909: "It is the intention of the committee to rent a house to be known as a Guild House. It will be headquarters for our students, the first floor to be used as a general reception and reading room and for the meeting of the Bible classes. The upper floors will be rented to our own students." One attempt to include residential privileges for students was none too successful—that of the Student House in Pittsburgh. The student centers or houses naturally became increasingly valuable as students and pastors learned to work together regardless of synodical or varied Lutheran affiliations. In some student centers, like those in Berkeley and Columbus, a young woman acted as hostess and became a valued counselor. In their development student centers logically brought about the chartering of Foundations.

The genesis of the Lutheran Student Foundation is to be found in a fundamental principle. Pastors and laity are responsible for Christian leadership among the students in their immediate educational communities. In cities where more than one Lutheran congregation existed, staff members of the Board always urged the formation of a city-wide student committee of clergy and laity. Such a committee might choose a local pastor to co-ordinate its effort, to serve all students, and to bring them into fellowship with some congregation; or it might appoint pastors for specific institutions. The committee raised funds locally; in some places like Chicago and New York, with the co-operation of a larger group called Friends of Lutheran Students. In a few instances the committee administered funds received from synods or the Board of Education. The first committee of this general nature was one established in Philadelphia in 1909, made up of clergy and laymen without reference to synodical or congregational affiliation. Other committees acted under one name or another in Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State College, Chicago, Champaign, Cedar Falls, Madison, Berkeley, Los Angeles. In all of these places such directing committees eventually evolved into Lutheran Student Foundations.

The Board of Education at its meeting in June 1940 adopted general principles which it believed should govern the formation and the work of a Lutheran Student Foundation:

*Purpose*—The purpose of the Foundation in connection with Lutheran student work is to arouse interest in student work and to raise funds for promoting work among Lutheran students as carried on and directed by regularly constituted agencies of the Lutheran Church in specific educational centers.

*Membership*—Since the purpose of the Foundation is to interest people and to raise funds, rather than to enroll a large constituency, the membership fee should not be less than five dollars ($5.00) per year or fifty dollars ($50) for a life membership.

*Income*—In view of the many financial needs of the Church, no Foundation should be established unless there is reasonable prospect of raising at least $500 annually clear after all expenses have been paid.

*Incorporation*—A Foundation should be incorporated and in the charter should be proper definition of the relation of the Foundation to the Church and its student work.

## GRANTS-IN-AID

The Board of Education made service to students possible for a number of congregations and pastors. Stipends on salary were guaranteed in some instances in order that a qualified pastor might be called by the congregation. Necessary expenses for the work with students were provided in other instances. Every grant-in-aid was determined after careful study. Certain guiding factors were adopted by the Board in January, 1931: Importance and location of institution; number of Lutheran students; type

~~and wealth~~ of (local) congregations; resources of synod or synods; personal and professional qualifications of pastor; an approved organization.

From 1919 to 1946, the Board of Education paid in direct grants-in-aid to local centers for expenses and towards pastors' salaries the sum of $474,475.93. To this sum should be added the amounts contributed to work among students in institutions on their territory by synods. The salaries and travel expenses of the secretaries for students are not here included. Toward the work of the women secretaries the Women's Missionary Society contributed during the same period $78,861.47.

Not until the United Lutheran Church met in 1936 was the Board empowered to make capital investments. At that convention the following resolution was passed:

> That $5,000 of the gift from the United Lutheran Publication House be placed in the Special Building and Equipment Fund for Student Centers.

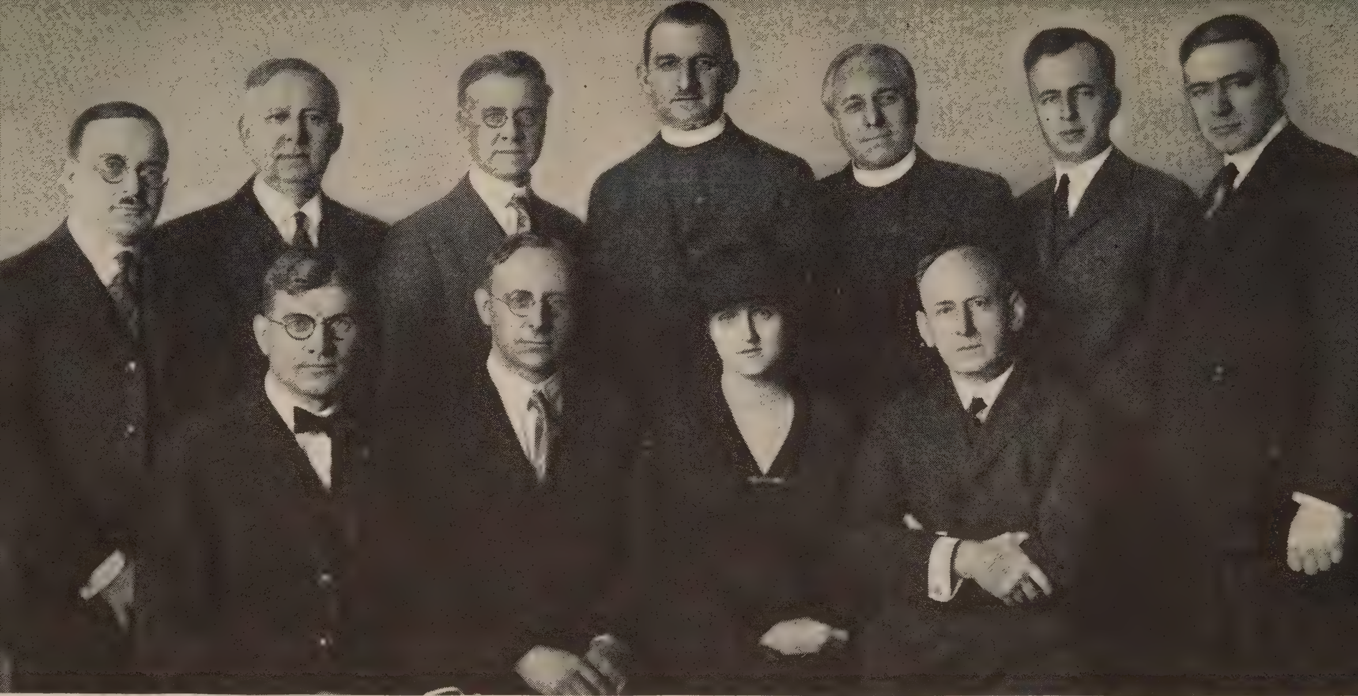
Subsequently, grants for capital investment were made for work with students at Harvard University, Pennsylvania State College, Ohio State University, Miami University, University of Michigan, University of Illinois, State University of Iowa, Iowa State Teachers' College, University of Wisconsin. The amounts varied according to need from approximately $500 to $9,000; three grants were for $5,000. The total expenditure of the Board in this category was $37,020.81.

## SYNODICAL COMMITTEES ON STUDENT WORK IN THE SYNODS

"The synod, of which the congregations are a part, is responsible for assisting the congregations in ministering to the students in the community." To implement this principle the

Board urged every synod to form a committee on work with students. The purpose of such a committee was well outlined: To report student names to pastors; to assist weak congregations in student communities; to co-operate with the Board in (*a*) planning student work on the territory and (*b*) suggesting suitable student pastors for the territory; to secure special contributions for the work with students. With such a committee a member of the staff regularly corresponded and met either when he was visiting pastors and student groups within the bounds of the synod or when synod had its regular annual meetings. Instances of co-operation of the synods with the Board were numerous. Only a few need mention: the North Carolina Synod in 1928 pledged half the support of a secretary fellow at the University of North Carolina. Outstanding was the close relationship of the student committee of the Ohio Synod with the Board. In consultation, first with the American Lutheran Church and later with the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, plans for work at important places like Ohio University, Athens and Miami University were developed.

The sense of synodical responsibility toward the student youth of the Church was shown concretely in financial commitments, sometimes of considerable amounts, by synods. At least the following synods, at one time or another, voted grants-in-aid toward service to students on their territory. California, Central Pennsylvania, East Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Midwest, Ministerium of Pennsylvania, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Northwest, Ohio, Pacific, Pittsburgh, South Carolina, Susquehanna, Virginia, West Virginia.



Conference of Regional Pastors for Students, Chicago, January, 1923. *Top Row,* Left to Right: Pastors L. M. Wallick (Colorado), F. B. Heibert (Illinois), C. A. Wendell (Minnesota), A. J. Soldan (Wisconsin), C. R. Sherck (Iowa), N. D. Goehring (Kansas), and E. C. Xander (Ohio).
*Front Row,* Left to Right: Pastor O. F. Weaver; Secretaries C. P. Harry, Mary E. Markley, and F. G. Gotwald.

Lt. L. W. Farinholt confers with President Kinard and Secretary Gould Wickey at Newberry College

The Rev. Edwerth E. Korte, pastor for students at Pennsylvania State College, at a session of the executive council of the Campus Lutheran Student Association

## CHAPTER 4

# ASPECTS OF THE WORK

### COUNSELING BY SECRETARIES

The most fruitful phase of the activity of the staff of the Board was the personal work that every secretary did. Intimate talks with pastors cleared up questions on methods of procedures in connection with congregational responsibilities, the attitudes of church council, the co-operation of synod with the student field. Suggestions on relations with the Christian forces on the campus, and particularly with pastors for other church-related student groups, were a contribution that a secretary could make from his wider insights. A staff member could discuss with a pastor the intellectual problems that students might be facing and could list pertinent reading material. In such intimate conversations emphases were laid upon the nurture of the spiritual life of students through Bible study groups, the preached Word, and the Sacraments; and upon the preparation of students for baptism and confirmation. And through this counseling the secretaries strengthened the pastors in their guidance of students.

Counseling with students was always a major concern of all staff members. In the usual group meeting questions of campus activities were paramount—the purposes, program, and projects of the Lutheran Student Association of America; relationships to other church-related student groups; responsibility to the YMCA and YWCA. But in the private conference or in the small intimate group the secretary counseled on personal problems of deep concern to a student. These problems sometimes

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Religious Council of Lenoir Rhyne College, with leaders of Christian Service Institute, during Religious Emphasis Week, February 10-16, 1946 were more easily presented to a sympathetic visitor than to the pastor. Campus customs and freedom posed conflicts between the personal behavior and the moral code of a Christian student. Academic subjects and classroom teaching at times resulted in honest intellectual difficulties which called for careful examination. A recurring topic was the Church—especially the Lutheran Church, its divisions, its doctrine, its obligations. All these problems revealed deep hunger for the spiritual resources of the Bible and prayer. It was the high privilege of a secretary in private talks to help a troubled student find a personal living faith.

Counseling, quite obviously, often concerned future life work. Students needed constantly to be reminded that in any vocation a Christian is called to be a worker for the upbuilding of the Kingdom. The opportunities in the Church for businessmen and for professional people—lawyers, doctors, teachers—were emphasized to all students. Not a few men and women in church councils, on synodical committees, on general boards of the Church, on the faculties of church-related colleges, or on university faculties, trace their interest in such service to conversation with a pastor or staff secretary.

Challenging men and women students with the specific tasks within the Church was always an integral part of the counseling program of the Board. Originally a Department of Recruiting, as described in the report of the Board to the biennial convention of the Church, in 1920, was conceived of as encouraging and increasing the supply of men for the gospel ministry.

Mr. Bauslin delivered an address on "Recruiting for Christian Service" at the 1925 National Lutheran Inner Mission Conference. In the reprint of this address which the Board distributed, the foreword says: "The author has been a member of the Life Service Commission of the Council of Church Boards of Education for the past eight years. . . . We wish to record our indebtedness to the findings of this Commission in many of the tenets of this address."

Under Mr. Bauslin's leadership many high school boys were directed toward college and the ministry. One method was to hold missions for recruiting at the colleges, for which a well-known clergyman would be a guest on the campus for a number of days. In many parts of the Church Mr. Bauslin spoke to groups of boys. He widely distributed excellent folders on the ministry, written by successful clergymen and published by the Board. Mr. Bauslin also introduced the attractive Service Shield which congregations displayed to honor those of their youth who had gone into distinctly Christian vocations.

Men in non-Lutheran colleges and universities were faced with the challenge of entering the ministry by Mr. Harry and student pastors. Not the least of the blessings accruing to the Church from its work with students at universities was the enlistment of a growing number of university graduates in the Lutheran ministry. After the realignment of duties, Mr. Harry's service in this field greatly increased. In the more recent years Mr. Harry rendered important services, especially in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Nebraska, in efforts to awaken concern of young men for the ministry. He co-operated with several synods in putting on meetings for more and better men for the ministry. With Mr. Wickey he developed criteria for the selection of theological candidates and their proper guidance. A series of thorough blanks put out by the Board were widely used by the synods. Not the least of Mr. Harry's contributions in this field were his widely circulated pamphlets on the ministry.

Counseling with women students differed in no essentials from counseling with men. But one area of supreme importance supplied unnumbered interviews. It was the area of vocational guidance. What could a college girl do after graduation if she did not wish to teach? In the dim decade of the twenties girls did not seek wisdom regarding love, courtship, and marriage, and they did not have even the modern equivalents of the ornamental and satisfying branches once never neglected—French, waxworks, hair ornaments. Students who at college had caught a vision of Christian service, asked bluntly, "What can I do in the Church by way of a vocation?" And the answer had to be just as blunt: "Find yourself called to the diaconate or to the foreign mission field."

One of the first pieces of printed material put out by the Board was a brief folder written by Miss Markley, called, *An Open Letter on Opening Opportunities,* in which the urgent plea was made that the Church use in a systematic and dignified way the abilities of the young women whom it had educated and inspired. The folder quoted two resolutions passed by the Board at its May, 1920 meeting:

> That the correlating of positions now existent in church work and women students capable of filling such positions be taken care of, as far as possible, by Secretary Markley for the present.
>
> That the Executive Board of the United Lutheran Church be apprised of the imperative need of more possible lines of activity in our Church for Lutheran college women who wish to do Christian work and who must be self-supporting in that work.

In her report to the Board of Education in December, 1921, Miss Markley had this to say about the young woman who wished to enter service in the Church:

> This phase of our work continues to grow in seriousness. . . . Attempts are being made at least to understand the situation. In its regular September 1921 meeting the executive board of the Women's Missionary Society sent to the executive board of The United Lutheran Church in America the following resolution: "The executive board of the Women's Missionary Society respectfully asks that the executive board of the United Lutheran Church consider this important problem of the Church—the young women who want to do Christian work in this country; and that after investigation suitable channels of Christian work be opened in connection with the Church."

In the 1922 biennial report of the Board to the Church specific thought is requested to be given "to find places where women students fitted by training and devotion can give full-time Christian service through some channel of their own Church."

Answers to these questions and pleas were slow in coming. But always secretaries of the Board were insistent with students and with the proper Church officials that answers must be found. Pertinent questions in the field of Christian service always appeared in the annual student census. Actual guidance of young women into the type of preparation which would fit them for volunteer service in the Church opened some such positions. Summer service opportunities were offered to capable students at the Konnarock Training School for Girls, in Virginia, through the Board secretaries. Miss Winston also guided competent students into summer projects with migrants, under the direction of the Home Missions Council. The valuable Summer Service Training Projects, in which Miss Winston in recent years functioned with representatives of the Board of Deaconess Work, the Board of Social Missions, and the Parish and Church School Board, was in part the result of her successful efforts in providing for college students practical positions for summer work, especially in the institutions of the Church. The secretaries by their presence and counsel at the early conferences of Parish Workers helped to keep Christian vocations for women before the Church. These conferences by 1941 developed into an annual Council of Women in Full-time Service in the Church. Counseling with women graduate students sharpened their desire to devote themselves to Christian higher education. The Life Service Institutes, or Christian Career Conferences, which the Board in the middle forties sponsored at Lutheran colleges and in certain other educational institutions, were another answer to this vital and persistent problem.

Counseling on the possibility for missionary service always was a basic duty of the women secretaries, in part because of their relation to the Women's Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church. Through the WMS all candidates are presented to the Board of American Missions and to the Board of Foreign Missions for a formal call. Miss Markley was a member of the candidate committee of the WMS and its chairman from 1924 to 1937. Miss Winston also became a member of the committee, the duties of which were widened under the new name of personnel committee. By continuous and effective guidance, sometimes for years, the secretaries were instrumental in the decision which many young women made to answer the call to Christian service, particularly in Japan, China, India, Liberia, Argentina, British Guiana. The counseling service and vocational guidance continue to be an important function of the Board. The enlistment of men and women for specialized Christian careers remains the responsibility of the staff. The concern of the Church and the Board, in last analysis, is with students. Their lives, development, motivations, relationships, and goals must be Christ-directed. Consequently, every member of the staff of the Board of Education found his most rewarding opportunity in personal counseling with students.

### CONFERENCES OF PASTORS

A rewarding procedure in advancing service to students was the holding of conferences to which the Board invited pastors in educational centers.

Before 1918, the few Lutheran pastors in the student field attended general conferences. At the third annual conference of Church Workers in State Universities, held in 1910 at the University of Wisconsin, three members of the student committee of the Northwest Synod were present: The Rev. A. J. Reichert, Dr. W. K. Frick, and the Rev. Howard R. Gold. Dr. J. A. W. Haas, president of Muhlenberg College, made an address on, "The Relation of the University Pastor to the Colleges of his Denomination." At succeeding conferences, held at the State University of Iowa, 1912, and at the University of Kansas, 1913, Mr. Gold read a paper and was the conference chairman. At the 1912 and 1913 conferences the General Synod Board of Education was represented by the Rev. Horace F. Martin and the Rev. E. E. Stauffer, D.D., the pastors in Iowa City and Lawrence. In the more exclusive Cleveland conferences of 1915 and 1916, which brought together representatives of the Conference of Church Workers, of the Council of Church Boards of Education, the YMCA, and the YWCA, Mr. Gold both times represented the Conference of Church Workers. The Rev. Charles S. Bauslin, general secretary of the Board of Education of the General Synod, in 1916 represented the Council of Church Boards of Education. The Board at its meeting in September 1917 voted "that arrangements for a conference of student pastors be made in connection with the next meeting of the Board."

Conferences for Lutheran pastors were held in connection with the annual conference of Church Workers in 1922, 1923, and 1925. Present at the 1922 conference, in addition to Miss Markley and Mr. Harry, were twelve pastors. The executive secretary of the Board, Mr. Gotwald, with Miss Markley and Mr. Harry, in January, 1923, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, held a valuable consultation with the eight regional student pastors. The seven United Lutheran pastors who attended the 1925 conference of Church Workers were joined by five pastors from other Lutheran Church bodies.

The fundamental principles which governed the philosophy and practice of the Church in its work with students were adopted by pastors at a conference held in Philadelphia in January, 1924 under the leadership of Mr. Harry.

A conference held in New York in January, 1925 gave particular attention to the increasingly important place of service to women students. Those present in addition to the secretaries, Miss Markley, Miss Peper, and Mr. Harry, were Miss Letta Simmons, dean of women at Carthage College; Mrs. Adelaide Le S. Burge, dean of women at the State University of Iowa; Miss Dorothea Hess, of the faculty of Hunter College; Miss Elsie Gerlach, of the faculty of Albright College; and Mrs. Wythe F. Morehead, an advisory member of the Board of Education.

In two identical conferences conducted by Mr. Harry and Miss Winston in January of 1930 in Chicago and in Briar Cliff, New York, about half of all pastors in the United Lutheran

Church ministering to students were participants. The two-day program covered problems in personality of students and pastors, methods of group and personal work, curricular and doctrinal questions. The valuable findings were made available to all pastors through the *Service Bulletin.*

The Board, on the suggestion of the staff, held in December, 1930, in Washington, D. C., a two-day conference on Christian Culture in Church Colleges. To this conference were invited the deans of men, deans of women, professors of Bible and Religious Education in United Lutheran colleges. All faculties were represented in the thirty-five men and women who accepted the invitation. The theme in its various divisions was introduced by a speaker chosen in advance and the topic was then thrown open for discussion. Something of the value of the conference was summarized in a series of findings, one of which read as follows: "The spiritual status of many present-day students necessitates a systematic assistance toward the attainment of a more vital moral and religious life and a more comprehensive intellectual grasp of Christian truth."

Two comparable conferences arranged and conducted by the staff in February, 1936 brought together pastors for students and representative faculty members from colleges and seminaries, with a registration of fifty guests in Philadelphia and thirty-five in Chicago. Those attending knew student problems in twenty state institutions, in nineteen Lutheran institutions, and in more than thirty other institutions. The seminar plan was followed with four main topics: "The Student Mind," "The Message of the Church," "The Program and Method of Work," "The Personal Problems and Privileges of the Pastor." A report on the conference said, Points of value stressed at the conferences included the following: The challenge to our student pastors and faculty to compile the results of their experience in case studies, as examples of the need of sanctified psychiatry, by brief accounts of successful techniques; the tremendous need of articles, essays, books, by Lutheran writers on the problems pertinent to thinking Christian students or laity who face uncertain futures; a renewed call to the Church to bring to students or laity alienated or unwon by legalism or dogmatism, through fellowship, worship, and sacraments, its message of love as well as of authority.

Individual staff members held conferences with pastors and student committees in various synods. In co-operation with the Board of Education of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, Mr. Harry conducted a number of conferences for pastors in that Synod. Miss Winston headed up similar conferences with pastors of the Central Pennsylvania Synod, the United Synod of New York, and the South Carolina Synod. In North Carolina and in Illinois Miss Markley conducted the same type of consultation. These conferences were planned to complement the consultations with the pastors for students which the secretaries had when they attended synod meetings.

In connection with the Ashrams the joint staff of the Board of Education and the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference held such conference hours with student pastors as the program would permit. One result was the calling of joint conferences to which pastors working under either of the agencies were invited. Such conferences with well-rounded, two-day programs were held in September, 1942. In Columbus and Omaha Mr. Harry and the Rev. F. A. Schiotz, executive secretary of the Student Service Commission of the United Lutheran Council, were the co-ordinators. In Chicago and Minneapolis Miss Markley acted in that capacity with Mr.

Schiotz. Frank discussion, different points of view, and deep common concern, made these consultations memorable and productive of mutual understanding.

A modified form of conference was held at Lake Canandaigua, New York, in the summer of 1945, in connection with the Ashram. The Board invited all pastors for students in the eastern states to attend as its guests. Profitable as were the topics discussed by the pastors and the secretaries in their special sessions, the most lasting value was daily intercourse with students from all parts of the country and from all bodies of the Church.

## CONFERENCES OF STUDENTS

By authorization of the Board, secretaries attended the summer conferences of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Young Women's Christian Association. "This Board is to be represented at the summer student conferences in the person of Miss Mary Markley or by duly accredited representatives," say the minutes of 1919. Prior to 1919, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Societies of the General Synod and of the General Council, leaders had been sent to YWCA conferences. Miss Flora Prince attended the conference at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, in 1914. In the same year Miss Anna Sener was at Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania. In subsequent reports both "urged the appointment of a Lutheran secretary" who could promote the cause of missions at summer conferences. The two general Missionary Societies co-operated in the expense and elected Miss Annette Kahler, a graduate of Vassar College, to this part-time position. In 1920, Lutheran women students from sixty-five different institutions were met in four YWCA summer conferences—Silver Bay, New York; Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania; Black Mountain, North Carolina; and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. The biennial reports of 1922 and 1924 noted the value to the secretaries of these opportunities.

The Board made these pronouncements in 1924 and 1926 about attendance at YMCA conferences:

> It is important that our representatives be present to assist students in properly relating what they gather there to the work of the Church. . . . The presence of Church representatives is important in order that false impressions of the Church likely to be received may be corrected.

Mr. Harry regularly attended YMCA student conferences at Silver Bay, New York, and Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania, and maintained close relations with Association leaders. He also appointed representatives, usually pastors for students, to represent the Board and the Church at other conferences such as Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Mr. Harry was the official representative of the University Commission of the Council of Church Boards of Education at the YMCA International Convention.

In later years Board secretaries were not always invited to attend the summer conferences of the Christian Associations. Miss Markley and Miss Winston were invited participants in the YWCA conference held at Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania, which always enrolled many Lutheran students. When secretaries attended conferences such as the one at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, they made most valuable contributions through specially arranged group meetings in which students from different parts of the Church met for the first time. At all conferences secretaries learned to know some students intimately through personal interviews. They took such part in the general program of the conference as was assigned to them—leading interest, discussion, or Bible study groups.

Similar relationships on the part of the staff continued in the later years in the conferences of the Student Christian Movement and the United Student Christian Council. Such contacts through the years greatly aided in the effectiveness of campus visits by the staff, not only by acquaintance with Lutheran and other students but by friendly associations with the secretaries and pastors working on the local campus.

Mr. Harry and Miss Winston in January, 1931 attended a uniquely important meeting. This National Student-Faculty Conference—the first of its kind—marked a definite advance in the integration of all educational processes in academic religious life.

Secretaries of the Board always attended the great Student Volunteer Conventions. At the Des Moines Convention, during the Christmas season of 1919, the 234 Lutheran students came from seventy-six institutions. At the Indianapolis Convention, four years later, a larger number of students came from 159 universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, thirty-seven of them Lutheran. At the eleventh quadrennial convention in Buffalo in 1931, sixty church students came from thirteen Lutheran institutions and from eleven other colleges and universities. Ten men and five women were definitely considering Christian service. They heard Lutheran missionaries from Japan, India, and Africa. The Toronto and the Wooster conventions held in 1939 and 1943 were strictly limited as to registration. In the former, among a total of 345 students, twenty-six were Lutheran, eighteen of them from eleven United Lutheran institutions. For the Wooster conference only twenty Lutheran students were allowed in the quota and nineteen were present. At these smaller national gatherings, called the Consultation on the World Mission of Christianity and the Planning Conference on the World Mission of the Church, Miss Markley and Miss Winston carried specific duties in the group phases of the program.

These students belonged to different Lutheran bodies. They met together at least in one session during a convention to hear the challenge of Missions given by secretaries or missionaries of their respective Boards. Often a new understanding of their Church resulted in greater appreciation of its problems and opportunities. Students sought consultations with staff members and found help in making favorable decisions for Christian careers.

### CONFERENCES OF LUTHERAN STUDENTS

Conferences for Lutheran students were always a major concern of the staff of the Board. Under the leadership of Mr. Harry, pastor for students in the Philadelphia area, the first of such conferences was held at the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary, in May, 1921. The conference was promoted by Miss Markley. The emergence on campus fellowships under the guidance of pastors and secretaries stimulated the desire among students for conferences. But membership in a campus group was not a requirement for attendance. The conferences were for all Lutheran students regardless of the institutions of higher learning in which they were enrolled. The conferences were open to students where there might be no Lutheran parish. At this first conference, for example, there were registered thirty-nine students from sixteen institutions. Of these only five were Lutheran; and of the others, only the University of Pennsylvania and the Teachers' College at West Chester had a planned ministry to campus groups. The purpose of the conference as stated by the leader in his opening remarks was to realize the solidarity of Church students, to consider student problems, and to see the opportunities for service in the Church. One of the sessions was devoted to the topic, "The Lutheran Student in a World Church," introduced by the Rev. Howard R. Gold, at that time chairman of the university work committee of the Board of Education.

Following this conference, a committee of six students met with Miss Markley and Mr. Harry to draw up a plan for local and district organization. The plan, suggested in the main by Mr. Harry, embodied the essential elements of all future group developments:

> A local student unit shall consist of the group of Lutheran students at any school or college, which makes provision for the following program and carries it into effect:
>
> *a*) Worship at the Lord's Day and communion (at least twice) during the school year, as a group
>
> *b*) Study weekly during at least six weeks twice during the school year, e.g., Bible, mission classes, etc.
>
> *c*) Service to the Church through local congregation, to the college and town community, to the Church by financial contributions
>
> *d*) Meetings at least four times during the school year
>
> *e*) Representation at an annual conference toward which it will contribute (a minimum sum according to its size).

Regional fellowship was to be carried on by an annual conference at which officers and an executive committee were to be elected. The latter, in addition to the officers, was to consist of two students and two faculty members, elected by the conference, a representative of synod, two representatives of the Board of Education, and the pastor for students, who was to be the chairman of the committee.

Conferences of this Lutheran Students' Association of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, New York, and New England were held in April of 1922 and April of 1923 at Muhlenberg College and at Gettysburg College. These conferences were the forerunners of the regional conferences of the Lutheran Student Association of America.

The secretaries of the Board of Education were the only full-time national workers in the Lutheran student field until 1938. As a consequence, they devoted much time to the development of annual conferences in the various regions as outlined by the Lutheran Student Association of America after its organization meeting at Augustana College in May 1923. New regions and rearrangements were authorized later. In most regions a secretary of the Board helped plan and conduct the first conference. One secretary functioned in one region over a period of years for the sake of continuity, so that the conferences themselves under the same leadership became a cumulative influence. The outstanding example was the North Atlantic Region where Mr. Harry, and later, Miss Winston, provided continuous guiding and creative leadership.

The staff secretaries were responsible also for the emergence of area conferences where the regions were large in numbers or covered much territory. Metropolitan conferences, such as were put on regularly for years in Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago, gradually developed into area conferences. To these area conferences, too, the secretary who was responsible for the region gave attention and direction.

The planning of a conference was the first stage of a long procedure in which a secretary, of necessity, had to take the initiative. An institution which would entertain the conference had to be found. Lutheran colleges and theological seminaries generously invited conferences; state institutions sometimes offered their facilities. With the administration of the host institution and with local student committees, a secretary held many preliminary meetings. Arrangements for rooms and meals, for all types of sessions, and for the cost of delegates and visitors had to be determined precisely. The promotion of the conference, with date and place once settled, included visits and correspondence with the pastors and students in the region. Faculty members and generous laity were often enlisted to help finance students, especially those from other lands, who otherwise might not be able to attend a conference.

A staff secretary was an indispensable member of the committee of students and advisers which set up the program for a conference. A general theme, in later years, suggested by the Council or the Ashram of the Lutheran Student Association of America, had to be agreed upon. Most important, qualified speakers had to be chosen. Outstanding men and women of the Church, some known for their achievements far beyond the bounds of the region, addressed and mingled with students who valued the opportunity of meeting them.

A pattern for a successful conference was not long in evolving. The sessions began with an evening dinner meeting on Friday and closed at noon on Sunday. One or more platform speakers developed the theme and other leaders carried on the implications of the theme in smaller groups. Still other leaders, often faculty or pastors for students, led groups with special interests or with particular problems pertinent to the type or level of education. Business matters were disposed of as expeditiously as possible by the executive committee and in a session during which officers were elected. The time devoted to leisure usually was planned to have some cultural value. The high point of the conference was the Sunday morning communion service which to many students became a lasting spiritual experience.

The directing of a conference was a definite responsibility. The secretary had to energize student officers and committees. He met with platform speakers and group leaders to make clear the approach and procedure in building up the purpose and the theme of the conference. In subsequent hours consultations were sometimes necessary to strengthen weak points or to sharpen issues in the program. The secretary found time, too, for interviews with pastors, advisers, faculty, and students.

The follow-up of a conference, obviously, depended largely on a staff secretary. By observation and conversations with those in attendance, he had to evaluate the conference, weigh its weak and its strong points for future procedures. The questions raised or ignored by speakers, the perplexities of troubled students, became directives for secretaries and pastors in their work with campus groups. Interviews with students at conferences often opened correspondence that was carried on for years and that led to self-dedications and decisions for full-time Christian work.

The far-reaching effects of these conferences for students cannot be overestimated. They influenced not only the lives of the students but the corporate life of the Church. It should not be forgotten, however that prior to World War I, from 1908 to 1917, Lutheran students attended conferences held at Muhlenberg, Gettysburg, Wittenberg, Augustana, Gustavus Adolphus, and Thiel colleges, and at Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary. These conferences were intersynodical, promoted and guidedly largely by educational church leaders primarily to stimulate interest among students in missions. That other ideas were involved became clear in an article in the April, 1911 issue of the *Weekly Gettysburgian:*

> The members of this conference do not indulge in any idle dreams of immediate organic union of the branches of the Lutheran Church. But the aim and purpose is to bring about a unity of forces, to foster a sympathetic understanding of one another. As one of the speakers expressed it, we want to learn to know one another better. When the young student generation thus meets on common ground for the ardent and serious discussion of the vital problems confronting us as the great Church of the Reformation, the future is full of promise indeed.

## PRINTED MATERIAL

Five hundred dollars for literature was put down in the budget at the first Board meeting, in December, 1918, in connection with work at state universities. Two meetings later the Board voted: "That the secretaries be directed to compile and have printed such informational and inspirational literature as may in their opinion be valuable to Lutheran students." Some such material had been prepared and distributed before 1918. There was a bulletin named *The Lutheran Student at the State University, versus the Lutheran Church* in 1909. Of inspirational material there is extant a brief brochure published in 1911 by the committee of the General Council of the Lutheran Church on Student Life in non-Lutheran Schools of Higher Education, written by the Rev. John A. W. Haas, D.D., entitled, *The Reality of the Unseen.*

All of the publications of the Board were intended to be of direct help to pastors and to students. Many were in the form of brief pamphlets or folders which dealt with methods of work, vocational choices, the development of spiritual life.

*What To Do—Method, Program and Schedule of Student Work,* written by the staff, and *Helping the Student,* gave fundamental procedures. More general in nature were *Why Lutherans Should Do Religious Work Among Students* and *The State University—A Challenge to the Church,* written by P. H. Krauss; *The Student,* and *At College,* written by W. S. Dysinger. Mr. Wickey wrote *After High School, What?* and Miss Markley wrote *Students Going and Coming* and *Going to College.*

Vocational material was designed chiefly to interest students in the gospel ministry. Many folders directed to high-school boys were written by Mr. Bauslin. Among other similar folders published later were: *Why I Entered the Gospel Ministry,* W. P. Ard; *The Challenge of the Ministry,* J. B. Baker; *Why I Became a Minister,* O. F. Blackwelder et al; *Is the Ministry an Attractive Vocation?* D. H. Bauslin; *The Object of the Christian Ministry,* G. W. Englar; *Why I Stay in the Ministry,* E. L. Keller; *Would You Do It Again?* G. W. Nicely; *An Open Letter to Open-Minded Young Men,* E. P. Pfatteicher; *The Ministry—Points, Preparation, Work,* C. P. Harry.

Folders in the vocational series were: *So You Are Going to Be,* Mr. Harry; *So You Are Going to Be You, So You Are Going to Be a Teacher, So You Are Going to Be a Nurse, So You Are a Nurse*—all written by Miss Markley, and *So You Are Going to Be a Deaconess,* written by Sister Anna Ebert and published with the joint imprint of the Board of Deaconess Work. An appeal for Christian men in the medical profession was written by R. H. Gearhart, Jr., entitled *He Follows Damien.*

Pageants and programs for enlisting young people in Church vocations were published by the Board under Mr. Bauslin's direction during the early years. Some of these programs were written by Mrs. Bascom Copenhaver and Miss Elda Piero.

Pamphlets on the development of personal Christian life were used by the tens of thousands and went into many editions. Most of them were written by Mr. Harry: *Living the Life; Making Life Count; Personal Work; Foundations; Science, Philosophy and Religion; Lutheran Church and Modern Religious Life; Strains; If Winter Comes; How to Know God; Reasonableness of Christian Faith; Sharing the Word; Christ for Others; The Church; Guidance; Some Reasons Why; Power; Prayer Life; A Way to Pray; Group Prayer; Sacraments.* Others were: *The Church and Social Problems,* Anon.; *The World Christian Community and the Church,* by Martin Lindstrom; *Knowing the Bible,* by Miss Winston; *Worship,* by R. D. Hershey; *The Church,* by T. A. Kantonen.

Study books for student groups were provided by the Board. Three excellent books were written by R. H. Gearhart, Jr., from outlines of his discussions with students in Philadelphia: *Jesus the Unique; Finding the Way; Perennial Problems.* Others were: *How?* by Mr. Harry, and *Facing the Faith,* by P. E. Bierstedt. *Facts and Forces in the Social Order,* written by Dr. W. H. Greever, was used extensively by students. A covering syllabus prepared by Miss Winston, contained questions, statements, illustrations, and suggestive projects which helped student discussion groups understand the interest of the Church in social problems and the method of dealing with them.

Monographs of lasting value were printed and widely distributed by the Board. Three of them came from the pen of L. Franklin Gruber, a member of the Board; *Christian Theology* *and Modern Science; Science and Revelation; Creative Days.* Others were: *Religion and the Tendency of Modern Science,* H. W. Elson; *Truths by Which We Live,* E. H. Delk; *Value of the Observance of the Church Year,* F. G. Gotwald; *Luther's Contribution to Education,* R. B. Peery; *The Church at the University Gate,* H. E. Jacobs. *Chapters in the History of Higher Education for Lutheran Women,* by Miss Markley, was a reprint from the *Lutheran Church Quarterly* of January, 1923. *Woman —A Resource in the Church,* by Miss Winston, was a reprint from the same *Quarterly,* published by the Board of Deaconess Work. *Christianity and Education,* by Mr. Wickey, was a contribution, which had been delivered as a Rehrig Lecture at Muhlenberg College.

*The Church, The College, The Student* was published by the Board for the Fourth Biennial Convention of the United Lutheran Church, in 1924. It was an illustrated book of one hundred ten pages, written by the staff. Eight thousand copies were distributed in an effort to familiarize pastors and people with the work of the Board.

*The Beginnings of Work Among Lutheran Students* was a valuable monograph widely distributed by the Board. It was written by the Rev. Howard R. Gold, D.D., then president of the Board of Education, and reprinted from the *Lutheran Church Quarterly* of October, 1936.

*Going to College,* an orientation book, was published in 1936 in an issue of five thousand, as a direct result of requests from parents, pastors, and professors. They desired something which would help a student to make the transition from the life at home to the life at college, and to direct him in his college activity in accordance with Christian principle. The ninety-six-page book was the co-operative effort of the staff of the Board, but the four writers, Gould Wickey, Mary E. Markley, C. P. Harry, and Mildred E. Winston, were responsible for specific chapters on the topics: "Who are You?" "Great Expectations," "Facing the Future," "Majors and Minors," "Playing the Game," "More than Books," "Keeping Fit," "Friends and Fun," "Sources of Strength," "The Church Comes In." For a number of years freshmen orientation courses in United Lutheran Colleges used the book with excellent results. The volume, though dealing with a field constantly treated, was favorably reviewed in the secular, religious, and educational press. A personnel adviser in a New York City high school wrote, "The book is packed full of the most logical, honest, clear-sighted and otherwise invaluable advice based on vast experience. It is the most valuable book on this pre-eminently important problem it has been my good fortune to study." One national secretary for student work in one of the largest Protestant churches said this in his monthly bulletin: "There is no book that has come to our attention in years that has more worth-while material in ninety-six pages than has this book. Students who want to know the things that students really should know in and about college life, should not fail to read this book."

Generous use was made by the secretaries of printed materials germane to the development of Christian students. Many items published by the various boards and agencies of the United Lutheran Church helped to train students in churchmanship. The general materials of the National Intercollegiate Christian Council—later the United Student Christian Council—and of the World's Student Christian Federation often were of real value. Such material was generously furnished to pastors and students by the Board.

The staff was authorized to print occasional papers. A Lutheran Student Bulletin was recommended to the Board in May, 1920. The first issue appeared in October of that year, with Miss Markley and Mr. Krauss supplying most of the material. The editorial states: "The purpose is simple and is based on two simple facts: The Lutheran Church is interested in its students and Lutheran students are interested in the Church." And a message from President F. H. Knubel begins, "Whatever your place and condition, your Church desires, as always, to serve you in Christ's name." The Bulletin, four pages of nine-by-twelve inches, gave most of its space to items of campus news. Every issue carried one or more feature articles; the second one had an article on "The Needy Students of Central Europe," by Conrad Hoffmann, Jr. The Bulletin was intended not only for students in Lutheran colleges and for those served by pastors in educational centers, but also for students where there was no Lutheran Church. This Bulletin was discontinued after the Lutheran Student Association of America began, in 1924, to issue its monthly paper, *The Big Inkwell,* after 1926 called *American Lutheran Student.*

A *Service Bulletin,* consisting of four printed pages, was published beginning in the spring of 1928. It featured news that could be shared with all pastors for students, a practical guide of methods, reviews of books of peculiar value, and an extended article by various authors on some specific phase of work. This paper appeared eight times a year and was mailed not only to pastors for students but also to presidents of synods, colleges, seminaries, and members of the Board. The *Service Bulletin* was discontinued in 1939 and replaced in part by the *Educational News Bulletin.*

The staff of the Board reached a large constituency through articles written or edited for various church magazines and papers. During one biennium, 1940 to 1942, such articles numbered 179. Some of the periodicals in which articles appeared were the *News Bulletin* of the Board of Education, edited by Mr. Wickey; the *News Bulletin* of the National Lutheran Educational Conference, edited by Miss Markley and Mr. Wickey at different periods; *The American Lutheran Student; The Lutheran; The Parish School; Lutheran Woman's Work; Lutheran Men; Luther League Review; The Augustana Quarterly; The Bond; Lutheran Companion; Lutheran Herald; Lutheran Standard; Lutheran Survey; The Christian Review; The Lutheran Church Quarterly;* and *Christian Education*, the latter edited by Mr. Wickey.

The staff assisted in the preparation of several notable books in the student field. In his acknowledgments of assistance in writing *The University Work of The United Lutheran Church in America,* the author, Howard M. LeSourd, included this statement: "Dr. C. P. Harry and Dr. Mary E. Markley . . . were generous in the gift of their time to this study and supplied data on many problems."

Clarence P. Shedd in his book, *The Church Follows Its Students,* noted helpful suggestions and criticisms from Miss Markley. He wrote:

> For the encouragement and sponsorship given to this book by the Council of Church Boards of Education, and especially by its executive secretary, Dr. Gould Wickey, I am grateful. During the past two years Dr. Wickey has on three different occasions read and carefully criticized

the different "editions" of the manuscript. His deep interest and unfailing assistance have been a source of inspiration.

### ANNUAL CENSUS OF STUDENTS

A unique and church-wide impact in arousing co-operation with the Board was authorized in December, 1920, upon plans prepared by Miss Markley. It was the annual gathering from parishes of the names of students enrolled in all institutions beyond public high schools. At first only women students' names were requested; 1,259 names were reported in the academic year of 1919-20. The utter necessity of knowing where Lutheran students were enrolled caused the census to be widened to include men. This work was done through secretaries officially appointed in every synodical Women's Missionary Society. They in turn requested from some member in the local parish the accurate list of all students. By 1922-23, 2,220 women students and 2,300 men students were reported. In 1930, from 1,329 congregations came the names of approximately 4,200 men and 3,800 women students. From the beginning these names, which were shared with pastors at educational centers, made contacts with students that strengthened the bond between home congregation and college congregation. The largest number of parishes, 65 per cent, in the census of 1940-41, reported the largest total numbr of students up to that time at all types of institutions of higher learning, including Lutheran: 5,778 men and 5,501 women. Nurses reported in training in 1944 reached the peak number of 1,546. Naturally during the war the student census sharply declined in numbers. But many names of men and women reported in military units at colleges and universities opened up channels of influence.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that the census was not only a goal in itself but a means to a more important end. The biennial report of the Board in 1930 said: "The student secretaries (of the Women's Missionary Society) are stimulating a most intelligent interest in questions relating to the student and the Church and in the pertinent questions of higher education for the young women of the Church." Through these synodical secretaries the Board and the Church had an unusual channel of communication and influence by means of appropriate printed material and by the reports or addresses made at conventions, often by Board secretaries and sometimes by students and their pastors. Staff members frequently appeared before Women's Missionary conventions to present the underlying significance of work among the students of the Church. A number of important synods through their committees on student work co-operated with the WMS secretaries in taking the annual census. To quote from the biennial report of 1938: "The most valuable service rendered by the seventy women who act as student secretaries is their part in creating a consciousness and a conscience in regard to Christian higher education not only in the home congregation but in the congregation at the student center."

The gathering of students' names in the annual census was not just a routine task—it helped impress the truth that the progress of the Church at home and abroad depended upon adequately prepared laity and clergy. It emphasized the fact that the responsibility for Christian higher education for gifted youth lay not alone with the colleges and seminaries of the Church, with pastors at educational or with the Board of Education, but with the ultimate congregation.

## SERVICE TO WARTIME STUDENTS AND TO STUDENTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

The Board of Education at the end of World War I planned a campaign among soldiers and sailors in demobilization camps for the enrolling of men in the colleges of the Church. Special emphasis was placed on securing men for the ministry.

The New York and New England Synod, according to its minutes, during the summer of 1918 made a special effort to reach military men. It "utilized pastors who had some experience in student work to visit the universities and colleges at which the Government had training camps. This was under the direction of the National Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, and the service was freely given by various pastors, their expenses only being met."

At the request of the National Lutheran Council at the end of World War I, the Board permitted its secretary, Miss Peper, to direct its World Service appeal for European students. This campaign of November, 1921 was the first financial appeal to Lutheran students, regardless of synodical affiliations, ever made by the Church. Over 20,000 students, half of them in non-Lutheran institutions, were reached. Groups of students from 38 Lutheran and from 49 other institutions responded with gifts. Miss Peper was also the head of the second appeal beginning in December, 1922. In three academic years, 1921-24, students gave approximately $12,000 to the National Lutheran Council.

During World War II large groups of men and women inducted into military service took specialized courses at many colleges and universities. Pastors for students at such institutions were officially named by Dr. N. M. Ylvisaker, director of the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council, to enlarge their efforts so as to include service men and women. For this additional work they received small grants-in-aid. Among the pastors named who functioned with the Board were those in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chapel Hill, Durham, Raleigh, Ann Arbor, Chicago, Madison, Iowa City.

Colleges of the United Lutheran Church were used by the Government during World War II for training men in the various military units. The largest numbers were 2,728 at Wittenberg, 2,131 at Muhlenberg, 1,881 at Gettysburg. Other colleges where training facilities were offered were Lenoir Rhyne, Newberry, Roanoke, Susquehanna, Thiel. Hartwick and Wagner colleges, through their Schools of Nursing, participated in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps. The relationship of the military to the religious program varied. On some campuses service men took active part in the voluntary Christian groups, attended chapel, or had their own Sunday service in the college chapel. On other campuses a religious ministry was offered by the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish community leaders through the co-ordinator's office. At Gettysburg, Muhlenberg, and Wittenberg the college chaplains had some official and personal relationship with the military. At the latter college the chaplain or college pastor, the Rev. Robert G. Remsberg, Ph.D., was appointed as the co-ordinator with the chaplain corps, and did considerable counseling among the men. The total of the military men who studied on these Lutheran campuses was 10,914.

The Philadelphia Theological Seminary was chosen for the preparing of Lutheran men for Navy chaplaincies. The Navy

V-12S unit, from July 1, 1944, to February 28, 1946, had an it twenty-three men.

Many of these men were members of the various bodies of the Lutheran Church and were seeing Lutheran colleges for the first time. Secretaries of the Board of Education, particularly Mr. Wickey, met these men and their officers, either in personal consultations or as an invited speaker before a unit.

Mr. Wickey was an influential member of the War Emergency Council on Student Christian Work, composed of representatives of all the religious agencies which were concerned with the life of military students. These agencies were the Commission on University Work, the National Intercollegiate Council, and the Student Volunteer Movement.

The Board financially assisted six women students through the National Japanese-American Student Relocation Council during the years of World War II. These Nisei students were aided to continue their education in Lutheran colleges: one at Carthage, one at Gettysburg, one at Gustavus Adolphus, two at St. Olaf, and one at Lankenau Hospital School for Nurses.

Through the staff or student pastors the Board also was in touch with many refugee students. Not all needed financial aid, but in 1942-43 twelve were recommended through the Board to the Lutheran Refugee Service, the agency of the National Lutheran Council. For this purpose the Women's Missionary Society contributed $1,000 and the Lutheran Student Association in America a smaller amount. Some of the students were in Lutheran colleges and two transferred to Lutheran from other colleges. In some institutions these students received scholarships through the American Committee for Christian Refugees or International Student Service. Full co-operation with all these agencies, especially through Mr. Harry and Miss Winston, made the work of the Board significant.

Miss Winston was actively associated with the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students. Organized in 1911 by Dr. John R. Mott, the committee is made up of about thirty men and women, some of whom are directly connected with Christian work in the student field. For years it has supplied highly important information to all churches. In 1946, overseas students were enrolled at sixteen Lutheran colleges and seminaries. Names of overseas students were received also from the Institute of International Education and from the American-Scandinavian Foundation. These names went to student pastors in educational centers. Especially in metropolitan centers Miss Winston and pastors served overseas students in personal ways and brought them into contact with the Church through congregations, missionary education gatherings, and student conferences. Before World War II the Lutheran Church had the largest student group among Protestant churches because many students came from Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

## SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP FUNDS

"A Scholarship and Loan Fund available for Lutheran women (shall) be made one of the financial objectives of this Board," was a motion passed by the Board of Education in May, 1921. The first substantial gift was a thousand-dollar bond from Mrs. Catherine A. Dussel, of Alliance, Ohio. The fund also benefited from the estate of Mrs. Harriet Earhart Monroe, of Washington, D. C.

Through the Scholarship and Loan Fund forty-three young women were aided from 1921 to 1946 in a total amount of more than $12,000. Many of these students had grants-in-aid for two or more successive years, as undergraduates in their junior and senior years, and as graduate and professional students. The recipients studied in Lutheran colleges: Bethany, Carthage, Hartwick, Lenoir Rhyne, Newberry, Midland, Thiel, Wagner, Waterloo, Wittenberg. They were enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Hospital, and Royal Victoria Hospital, in Canada. They attended the following colleges and universities in the United States: Biblical Seminary in New York, Fordham, George Washington, North Carolina, Pennsylvania State, Temple, Washington, West Chester (Pa.) State Teachers, Wilson, Woman's Medical.

By the rules governing the fund, grants-in-aid were cancelled if the recipient went into some form of full-time Christian service. Young women who married pastors were so classified by action of the Board in June, 1944. Total cancellation of grants to sixteen recipients amounted to $5,040. Total repayments by twenty-one recipients amounted to $4,970.

In 1923 the Board reported an amount of $705 in the Ministerial Education Fund. In 1946 that fund had a principal account of $21,488. The purpose of this fund was to aid students for the ministry, especially for the bilingual ministry. For a number of years aid was sent to the students in the Breklum-Kropp Seminary in Germany. Special assistance was given students in some synods which were not capable of granting adequate financial aid to their students for the ministry. From 1928 to 1946 the sum of $23,398 was granted in Church scholarships to about one hundred men who were preparing for the ministry. The synods to which these students belonged included California, Pacific, Midwest, Manitoba (now Western Canada), and Canada. Most of the students aided attended Chicago, Western, Saskatoon, and Waterloo seminaries.

In 1943 Church fellowships were established for the purpose of encouraging qualified young men and women to do graduate study, preparing them for more effective service in the program of the Church. By 1946 fifteen men and women were aided with grants amounting to more than $6,000. The value of such a fund is seen in the fact that of these fifteen three are in pastorates, five are on college faculties, and seven are on seminary faculties.

### GUEST PREACHERS AND LECTURERS

One of the first methods proposed by the Board of Education to bring the influence of the Church into the life of students was the sending of outstanding lecturers and preachers to campuses. In the first budget proposed in December 1918 for work in state universities, $1,000 was listed for lectures, $500 for literature. Reports from the University of Wisconsin mentioned Dr. J. A. W. Haas, president of Muhlenberg College, Dr. Albert Clay, and Judge Peter Grosscup as acceptable lecturers invited to the campus in previous years. Harvard University had Dr. Haas as preacher on Reformation Sunday, 1917, and the Rev. E. H. Delk, D.D., of Philadelphia, as daily chapel preacher the following week. These appointments were due, in a measure at least, to the suggestions of the pastors for students.

In 1920, a proposal was made to the Board by the university secretary, Mr. Krauss, that a lecture course be established, "the lecturers to be men and women of prominence and pre-eminent platform ability." Accordingly, the Board voted an appropriation not to exceed $1,000 for Dr. J. Henry Harms to lecture at Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Ohio State, Purdue, Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin; and for Dr. Andreas Bard to lecture at Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas universities. Four years later, in May 1924, the Board heard that some pastors were making definite efforts to introduce Lutheran speakers to the campus. The suggestion was made that the Board make a list of distinguished churchmen so as to help student pastors to arrange for university convocation engagements.

This type of service was followed up in various ways in the succeeding years. Mr. Bauslin, by arrangement with the president, frequently sent to a Lutheran campus influential clergymen. During a stay of several days, these men addressed the student body and conferred with individual students chiefly in regard to the gospel ministry. Secretaries were instrumental in later years in having speakers invited not only to Lutheran colleges but also to other colleges and universities. Miss Winston scheduled Dr. Conrad Hoffmann, Jr., of the International Missionary Council, for Gettysburg College, the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Susquehanna University, Bucknell University, Dickinson College, Pennsylvania State College. The secretaries also assisted student groups to invite and hear men and women who were building the Church in foreign lands, like the Rev. J. Roy Strock, D.D., president of Andhra Christian College in Guntur, Madras Presidency, India, and recipient of the Kaisar-i-Hind medal.

The Board sponsored and directed Christian Service Institutes in 1945-1946. It usually provided two competent leaders for every Institute, who spoke to the entire student body, led interest groups, appeared in classes and before the faculty, and held personal interviews. Eleven Lutheran colleges found the programs covering several days most profitable. The responsibility for organizing the institutes in other institutions was carried by Mr. Harry. These included the University of Michigan, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, State Teachers College, Millersville, Pennsylvania, Winthrop College in South Carolina, and Harvard University and other institutions in the Boston area.

The Board through its secretaries and student pastors always stimulated invitations from universities to well-known Lutheran clergymen to be guest preachers in convocations or chapel. Mr. Wickey by invitation of the administration was a guest preacher at Columbia University, Pennsylvania State College, Duke University Divinity School, Howard University School of Religion, University of Chicago.

## CHAPTER 5

# CO-OPERATION IN THE WORK

### BOARDS AND AGENCIES OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Board of Education had a specific mandate in the overall program of The United Lutheran Church in America. But its functions could not be carried forward without contacts with all parts of the Church—parishes, institutions, synods, agencies, and other boards. With some of these boards relationships grew out of common or overlapping interests. The Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Social Missions, for example, were concerned in the education of potential candidates for their work, not only in institutions of the Church but in other colleges and universities. The staff of the Board of Education assisted in directing students to such opportunities. The Board through its scholarship and loan funds helped finance the education of some students who later served the Church under other boards.

The Board of Education had formal co-operative arrangements with the Board of American Missions and the Board of Deaconess Work, and with the Women's Missionary Society and the Luther League.

### A. *Board of American Missions*

Some congregations through which students were served were mission congregations. The Board of Education, therefore, at its May, 1921 meeting, appointed "a committee to co-operate with the Board of Home Missions concerning matters of mutual interest, especially at university centers." Principles of co-operating work were agreed upon by the joint committee September 26, 1921, and adopted by the Board in December, 1921, as follows:

> That a permanent committee of three be appointed to co-operate with a similar committee from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in matters of mutual interest in educational centers.

The Board, in its biennial report to the Church in 1932, stressed the following agreement:

> Where a portion of the salary of a pastor of churches in our educational centers is paid by the Board of Education and the Board of American Missions, the president of the synod and the synodical mission committee are requested (*a*) to secure the advice of said Boards in suggesting candidates for such parishes; (*b*) to secure the advice of the Board of Education before seeking the approval of the Board of American Missions. . . . Inasmuch as the care of Lutheran students is an integral part of the responsibility of a Lutheran congregation where there are Lutheran students, the policy and the program of the local mission, set up by the pastor, the church council, and the synodical authorities must be approved by representatives of both the Board of American Missions and the Board of Education.

Thirty-five mission congregations near colleges or universities were using Church Extension loans and thirty-five additional congregations were receiving salary grants from the Board of American Missions in 1938. To twelve of these seventy congregations the Board of Education made grants-in-aid in order that the pastor might serve students more effectively. The amount varied according to the size of congregation, number of students, and educational strategy. Most of these congregations were in states where great tax-supported colleges and universities were situated: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

These congregations until 1936 were dependent, so far as general Church financial aid was concerned, upon the Board of American Missions or upon the mission committees of their synod. Most of the established missions in university centers became self-supporting congregations after some years. Parallel development toward active congregations and significant service to students at some universities or colleges was not unusual. As examples might be cited: University of Illinois, in Champaign; Duke University, in Durham, North Carolina; Winthrop College, in Rock Hill, South Carolina; University of Washington, in Seattle; University of Wisconsin, in Madison.

### B. *Board of Deaconess Work*

The Board of Deaconess Work by a definite action requested the Board of Education to assist in presenting to students the claims of the diaconate. The biennial report of 1932 noted the fact that special arrangements had been made by the staff for specific appeals. Sister Pearle Lyerly, then of the Church of the Advent in New York, made visits to eight college campuses in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Sister Anna Ebert, directing sister of the Deaconess Motherhouse in Philadelphia, visited two State Teachers Colleges in Pennsylvania. Miss Markley and Miss Winston were frequent and regular visitors to the Motherhouses in Baltimore and Philadelphia. They were consulted by the directing sisters and were given the opportunity to meet all students either in groups or in personal interviews.

The Board of Deaconess Work in 1939 called together a group of men and women especially interested in the curricula for the preparation of deaconesses and parish workers. Miss Winston was in that original group. She was secretary of the Commission on the Diaconate and the Training of Women Workers in the Church, which held its first meeting in October 1941. One of the outcomes of subsequent studies and discussion was the calling of a Council of Women in Full-time Service in the Church, in March, 1943, under the auspices of the Board of Deaconess Work. In these annual council meetings Miss Winston was an adviser.

The report of the Board of Education to the Church in 1944 stated:

> In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Louisville Convention, in 1942, the Board of Deaconess Work, through its president and executive secretary, conferred with the Board of Education through its similar officers. During two such conferences, plans of procedure and personnel were agreed upon to survey and appraise the work being done by serving deaconesses, personnel, faculties, curricula of institutions, and the total responsibility of the Diaconate to the work of the Church at large.
>
> Mr. Wickey was assigned responsibility to survey the organization and administration of the Board of Deaconess Work of the two Motherhouses. . . . The President (of the Board of Deaconess Work, Dr. H. D. Hoover, presented two summary reports of the progress of the survey at meetings of the Board of Education on December 7, 1943, and June 13, 1944. . . . In light of the information available the Board of Education voted, That the Board of Education notes with approval the desire of the Board of Deaconess Work that entrants to the motherhouse have some college education, and would encourage the colleges of the Church, and assist as able, to make such preparation possible; and would suggest that synods consider a candidate for the diaconate on a basis comparable to that of a candidate for the ministry in so far as grants-in-aid are concerned.

The report of the Board to the Convention of the United Lutheran Church in 1946 read as follows:

> In accordance with the action of the Church at the Minneapolis Convention the Board of Education co-operated with the Board of Deaconess Work in studying and setting up proper personnel standards and practices for women workers preparing for and entering full-time service in the Church; in studying the problem of the opportunities for religious and professional education for women within the Church; and in studying the problem of commissioning properly qualified and selected full-time women church workers.

### C. *The Women's Missionary Society*

The Women's Missionary Society of the General Synod and the Women's Missionary Society of the General Council merged in 1918 at the time of the formation of The United Lutheran Church in America. Each had an active concern in the welfare of Lutheran women students. Each had sent representatives to interdenominational summer student conferences—Miss Prince, Miss Sener, Miss Sara van Gundy, Mrs. Mary T. Newcomer. Together they asked Miss Annette Kahler of Buffalo to promote attendance of Lutheran college girls at interdenominational student conferences. The *Lutheran Mission Worker* in June, 1916 carried an article by Howard R. Gold, stating that the number of women students from incomplete returns to a questionnaire was 1,047. The Lutheran Woman's League in Philadelphia, made up of 1,200 charter members, many of whom were members of the Missionary Societies of the General Synod or of the General Council, in 1916 took a decisive step. They engaged Miss Annette Kahler to visit Lutheran colleges in the South. Of the eight hundred students with whom she met, 450 were young women.

It was logical for the Board of Education "to secure if possible the co-operation of the Women's Missionary Society looking to the employment of a woman secretary." The president of the Board, the Rev. A. J. Turkle, D.D., reported the resolution of the Women's Missionary Society:

> When the Board of Education of The United Lutheran Church in America is ready to take up the student secretary work this Society (will) assume the support of a woman secretary.

The Board in its meeting of May, 1919 voted:

> Gratefully (to) accept the offer of the Women's Missionary Society to furnish the sum of $1,000 toward the salary of the secretary for women students and her traveling expenses.

The co-operation between the Board and the Women's Missionary Society was continuous and close. The women secretaries of the Board always attended the meetings of the executive board of the Women's Missionary Society and made regular reports in writing. Certain functions were specifically expected of these secretaries—the missionary education of students and the enlistment of candidates for missionary service. Miss Markley became a member of the candidate committee in 1922 and in 1924 became its chairman. Until 1937 she remained the chairman of the enlarged personnel committee which was charged with finding young women qualified for specific positions. In that capacity for a number of years she was a member of the joint personnel committee of the Board of Foreign Missions. Miss Winston was also a member of the personnel committee. Through this committee, young women fitted for appointments by the Board of Foreign Missions or by the Board of American Missions were presented to the executive board of the Women's Missionary Society. A large majority of the young women who were commissioned for missionary service overseas between 1920 and 1946 were personally known and guided by the women secretaries of the Board of Education. Some of these, the secretaries followed for years during their college and professional education with personal correspondence and consultations. Some of the students preparing for appointments were assisted by grants-in-aid from the Board.

The arrangement by which secretaries in the synodical societies were appointed to gather the annual student census was one of the earliest official agreements between the Women's Missionary Society and the Board of Education. This relationship greatly accentuated the case for Christian higher education.

The women secretaries of the Board attended all national conventions of the Women's Missionary Society and scores of conventions of conferences and synodical societies. Before many of these they appeared as guest speakers. They prepared programs and contributed frequent articles to *Lutheran Woman's Work.*

The women secretaries in the later years were officially designated as staff members of the Women's Missionary Society in co-operation with the Board of Education. Both Miss Markley and Miss Winston either through official membership or by special appointment served in the education department and on important committees. Appointments for Miss Winston included committees in connection with the Home Missions Council and the Foreign Missions Conference. Miss Markley was one of the two representatives on the American Section of the Governing Boards of three colleges in India; the Missionary Medical College for Women, in Vellore; and in Madras, Women's Christian College and St. Christopher's Training College. Of the latter Board she was chairman from 1935 to 1946.

Direct contact with the Women's Missionary Society always was maintained through two women advisory members on the Board of Education. These women appointed by the executive board of the Women's Missionary Society became active members of the Board of Education without vote. From 1920 the Women's Missionary Society made an annual grant to the Board; in May, 1921 the amount promised was $2,000. In 1946 the grant was $7,500. Of this $3,000 was allocated to the work done by the women secretaries. The total of the annual grants was $78,861.47. It was the privilege of the women secretaries to emphasize constantly the inherent relationship of Christian higher education and the advance of the Church at home and abroad.

### D. *The Luther League of America*

The Board and the Luther League co-operated in various ways. Local Leagues often kept in touch with their members attending college and encouraged them to participate in student activities. Pastors in college communities served students through the Luther League in which they often became leaders. League topics became the basic material for study by some college groups. In the field of guidance there was steady co-operation. Many publications with the imprint of the Board were used by the Luther League. During the biennium 1930-1932, the Board made a grant to the Luther League to implement one phase of co-operation. Names of high-school students who were considering Christian service were reported by the League to the student secretaries of the Board for correspondence and contacts. Mr. Harry as editor of the *Luther League Quarterly* topics and contributor of many of its outlines, and as chairman of the literature committee from 1930 to 1945, was a powerful force in the youth circles of the Church. He was chaplain and speaker at many national and state League conventions. He gave strength and encouragement to many members of local Leagues to attend college. When he met them again in college and university campus religious fellowships, his counsel and guidance were doubly valuable.

### OTHER LUTHERAN BODIES

The Board of Education always saw its task of service to students as one that concerned the whole Lutheran Church. Its secretaries served all Lutheran students as opportunity offered. The desire and will to co-operate with other Lutheran bodies were attested by a resolution referred to its executive committee by the Board of Education in May, 1919:

> That a commission of three be appointed, to be known as the Commission on University Student Work; that this Commission be empowered, subject to the approval of the officers of the United Lutheran Church, to invite other Lutheran bodies whose interests are in this field to unite with it in caring for the interests of Lutheran students in non-Lutheran institutions; that for such purposes a separate account be opened by our Treasurer, to be known as the Fund for religious work in non-Lutheran institutions.

From the very beginning, the Board of Education wisely envisioned a unified work among students of the Lutheran Church.

#### A. *Lutheran Augustana Synod*

The Augustana Synod was a constituent member of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church until 1918 when the General Council became part of the merged United

Lutheran Church. On the original committee for Religious Work in Universities and Colleges of the General Council it was well represented and it contributed liberally to the budget. The pastor for students at the University of Minnesota from 1910, the Rev. Gustaf Rast, D.D., and his successor, the Rev. C. A. Wendell, called in 1914, were Augustana clergymen. With the formation of the United Lutheran Church, the Augustana Synod "requested that it 'be permitted to continue to assist in the support of religious work among Lutheran students at the different state universities, and that this work at the Minnesota State University be assigned to the Augustana Synod.' " The Augustana Synod was asked to appoint a representative to the Board by the executive committee in July, 1919. The first advisory member on the Board from the Augustana Synod was D. A. Leonard, followed in 1922 by Professor George M. Stephenson, of the University of Minnesota, who functioned for a number of terms. Dr. G. A. Brandelle, and then Dr. P. O. Bersell, presidents of the Augustana Synod, also sat on the Board. The annual appropriation made to the Board varied, with a maximum of $3,000 in 1926, which was distributed to Augustana pastors as grants-in-aid.

In the reports of the Board to the biennial conventions of the United Lutheran Church in 1920 and 1926 are these statements:

> The Board has had the valued co-operation of the Augustana Synod in the support, to the extent of $1,000 per year, of the student pastor at the University of Minnesota. At the recent convention of the Augustana Synod this amount has been increased to $2,000 for the purpose of a larger co-operation at other student centers.

> We are responsible for caring for the needs of Augustana students in conjunction with those of the United Lutheran Church. A recommendation made in 1922 that the Women's Missionary Society be approached

concerning the possibility of co-operation in the work of the Department for Women Students, brought no direct results.

The staff rendered every possible service through literature, correspondence, and visits to students and pastors of the Augustana Synod. In 1938 there were twenty-one Augustana clergymen in thirteen states, designated by the Board as pastors for students. If both bodies had pastors in the same educational center, local courteous relations were maintained. This co-operation continued without interruption until 1938. Until that time the Rev. C. A. Wendell, D.D., continued to be the designated pastor for Lutheran students at the University of Minnesota.

The fine spirit of co-operation, both official and personal, was productive. Augustana Synod students assumed places of leadership in local campus groups and on the regional and national levels. The Board's work in the student field was strengthened by the official backing of the Augustana Synod. Work among its students was transferred in 1938 to the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference of which Augustana Synod was a constituent member. Thus, from 1918 to 1938, the Board of Education was the agency through which the Augustana Synod did its work with students.

### B. *Evangelical Lutheran Church*

Co-operation between the Board of Education and the Evangelical Lutheran Church, formerly named the Norwegian Lutheran Church, was not achieved through official channels, but by common agreement between official persons. In his report to the Board in December 1921, Mr. Harry noted his call on Dr. C. S. B. Hoel, secretary of the Board of Home Missions, through which university work was carried on. Dr. Hoel "was particularly anxious that the work at the University of Minnesota proceed undisturbed." At the same Board meeting, Mr. Harry proposed that "the Board approach the proper authorities in the Norwegian Lutheran Church relative to the joint employment of a student pastor at the University of Minnesota to work in co-operation with Pastors Wendell and Thorpe." This was referred to the executive committee of the Board with no evidence of further action.

In the minutes of the Board for May, 1922 occurred this statement by Mr. Harry:

> Correspondence with the secretary of the Board of Education of the Norwegian Synod relative to a basis for co-operation in college work has been continued, in harmony with the instructions of the Washington Convention. A conference was held with Secretary Vigness in Chicago, January 10, 1922, and I would say that the prospect is encouraging so far as co-operation in college work in the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast is concerned.

By the time of the May, 1924 meeting of the Board, Mr. Harry submitted a memorandum of agreement entered into with the Rev. H. G. Stub, D.D., president of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the Rev. C. S. B. Hoel, D.D., and Dr. Lars W. Boe, president of St. Olaf College:

> In order to avoid misunderstandings and divisions of Lutheran interest, each point where student work is being done or to be done is to be considered on its own merits by the authorities of the Norwegian Lutheran Church and the United Lutheran Church, whose responsibility it is to further this work. This will note particularly the synodical connection of the students, the location and the equipment of the Lutheran Churches in the community and the personal qualifications of the pastors and membership for meeting student needs, and that student work must be in English.

Norwegian pastors at the following points are recognized as Lutheran Student Pastors and especially charged with the duty of ministering to Lutheran students there:

Vermillion, South Dakota—University; Missoula, Montana—University; Bozeman, Montana—College of Agriculture; Moscow, Idaho—University, to be in conjunction with Augustana pastor; Pullman, Washington—State College, to be begun from Moscow under direction of Norwegian and Augustana pastors; Ames, Iowa—State College; Grand Forks, North Dakota—University; Fargo, North Dakota—State College, to agree after further examination of situations caused by pastoral changes; Minneapolis, Minnesota—University, to continue to be conducted jointly by the pastors of Hope Church and of Grace Church, Pastors Thorpe and Wendell; Madison, Wisconsin—University, to continue in statu quo (e.g., United Lutheran pastor); Eugene, Oregon—University, to remain under direction of Board of Education; Corvallis, Oregon—State College, neither Norwegian nor United Lutheran is able to begin effective work;

United Lutheran Pastors are recognized as pastors for Lutheran students and charged with the responsibility of ministering to them at points not mentioned above, especially: Seattle, Washington—University; Berkeley, California—University; Los Angeles, California—Universities and colleges in the area.

At the same meeting it was agreed that Mrs. Delia Ylvisaker, traveling under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Federation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, "be instructed to extend her activities in Normal Schools of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, so as to include students of the Augustana Synod and the United Lutheran Church, and to form general Lutheran student groups."

In February, 1926, by invitation, Mr. Harry met in Minneapolis with the pastors working in the student field of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Between him and the proper authorities and pastors of the Norwegian Lutheran Church there was regular correspondence. By 1932, twenty-eight pastors of the Norwegian Lutheran Church cared for the spiritual welfare of students, largely in colleges and universities of the Northwest.

Official student service under the Norwegian Lutheran Church in 1934 was begun on a part-time basis. The following year Miss Hortense C. Hage carried on this work; in 1937-38 she functioned by giving of her time to the Commission on Student Service of the American Lutheran Conference. With Miss Hage secretaries of the Board who visited student groups in the Northwest had cordial and productive relationships.

### C. *American Lutheran Church*

An important agreement between the Board of Education and the Commission on Student Work of the Joint Synod of Ohio was noted in the biennial report of the Board to the Church in 1930:

> Where work has already been established, each will respect the other's precedence, and that at any new points where work is to be started, consultation shall be had so that it may be effected to the advantage of the students whether under the direction of our Board or of the Commission. We have further agreed to publish jointly two series of outlines for students' discussion groups.

Co-ordination and co-operation were effected largely by shared service and by agreements made between the chairman of the Commission, the Rev. Paul E. Bierstedt, and Mr. Harry, in behalf of the Board. Prominent campuses where continuing co-ordination was achieved were the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Ohio State University, Columbus; Ohio University, Athens; and Miami University, Oxford. In Athens and Oxford where there were no Lutheran congregations co-operation was especially necessary.

When the American Lutheran Church was organized in 1930, the Joint Synod of Ohio appointed to its Student Service Commission the Rev. Harold L. Yochum, the Rev. E. C. Stellhorn, and the Rev. Paul E. Bierstedt. And the Iowa Synod appointed the Rev. H. W. Siefkes and the Rev. A. C. Proehl. This Commission functioned through committees in the districts of the Church. It provided expenses for certain pastors in student centers under its general supervision, and made salary grants to pastors working with students in Cedar Falls, Iowa; Corvallis, Oregon; and Pullman, Washington.

After the American Lutheran Conference took over the ministry to students, in addition to the educational centers named above, the following benefited by co-ordinated service between the Board and the American Lutheran Church: Institutions in the Los Angeles area; Universities of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois; institutions in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C.

### D. *Lutheran Synod of Missouri*

By 1932, seventy-four pastors were ministering to students in twenty-nine states under the Student Welfare Committee. In July, 1944 the name was changed to Student Service Commission of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. The number of student pastors in 1946 was 523 and the number of colleges and universities served was 727. On the national level, there was understanding between the staff of the Board of Education and the Commission through its executive secretary, the Rev. R. W. Hahn. At some universities the Missouri Synod pastor was alone in the field, notably, the Universities of Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, and Virginia. Pastors of the Missouri Synod conducted successful work for their own students in large universities like Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota. It is not uncommon now to find some sort of unofficial co-operation between the pastors of the Missouri Synod and of the National Lutheran Council who realize the danger of divided approach on the part of their Church to Christian students.

### E. *American Lutheran Conference*

By invitation, in May, 1935 the Board sent as its representatives Mr. Harry and Miss Markley to a meeting of the Commission on Student Service of the American Lutheran Conference. Present were the Rev. C. J. Johnson, retiring chairman; the Rev. Harold L. Yochum, newly elected chairman; the Rev. Arthur S. Johnson, secretary; and the Rev. V. R. Pearson, substituting for Dr. Conrad Bergendoff. The purpose was, "to ascertain to what extent co-operation can be attained in the co-ordination of work among Lutheran students." Co-operation was reviewed: (1) At Student Centers—Corvallis, Los Angeles, Universities of Nebraska, Michigan, and Minnesota; (2) Agreements with other Lutheran bodies—Augustana, Norwegian, American. Various fields of co-operation were explored, including the holding of joint conferences of pastors working with students.

> After due and careful deliberation the Commission ascertained that it was possible and desirable to co-operate with the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church in the following areas:
>
> Lutheran Student Association of America—The Commission recognizes the value of the LSAA both to the students and to the Lutheran Church; and the Commission finds that it can co-operate with the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church in the counsel and encouragement of the Lutheran Student Association of America, if the

Lutheran Student Association of America should so desire and request.
Printed Literature for Students—The Commission found that it was possible to co-operate with the United Lutheran Church in the production of certain printed material for Lutheran students.

Areas of Supervision—The Commission found that allocation of areas of supervision and development of student work on the part of the American Lutheran Conference and the United Lutheran Church is possible upon the basis of joint study of areas involved.

Student Centers—The Commission finds that co-operation is possible with the United Lutheran Church in developing student work in certain specific centers. The Commission and the representatives of the United Lutheran Church agree that the most challenging center for such development at present is the Chicago Area.

Adjusting Difficulties—The Commission recognizes the need for closer co-operation in various student centers where different types of difficulties have arisen. The Commission has ascertained that there is a willingness to co-operate in the adjustment of such difficulties on the basis of joint study of the situation.

Agreement was reached concerning the direction of work among students in the various regions of the Lutheran Student Association of America:

United Lutheran Board of Education Staff—North Atlantic Region; Southeastern Region.

American Lutheran Conference Student Commission Staff—Land of Lakes; Northwest; Pacific Northwest.

Co-operation between both Staffs—Ohio; Hub; Midwest; Pacific Southwest.

It was agreed also that schedules of itineraries be exchanged to avoid overlapping or to make possible joint visits, and that written reports of visits be shared.

With the Commission on Student Work of the American Lutheran Conference, co-operation is recorded officially in the minutes of the Board for January, 1936:

> Five fields of co-operation were reviewed and established as points of departure for future conferences: Holding joint conferences of pastors working with students; guiding and helping the LSAA; printing material of value to pastors and students; local student centers, e.g., Chicago; developing student work in specific areas.

These principles and certain methods of procedure were reviewed further and agreed upon at an informal conference held in August, 1937 at the time of the Ashram. Present in addition to the staff of the Board were the Rev. Harold L. Yochum, chairman of the Commission; Dr. J. C. K. Preus; the Rev. F. A. Schiotz; and Miss Hage.

The Rev. Fredrik A. Schiotz, of Moorhead, Minnesota, in July, 1938 began full-time service as executive director of the Commission on Student Service of the American Lutheran Conference. With him was associated Miss Hage. The minutes of the Board for January, 1938 record:

> Obviously one of the most significant events in the history of the Lutheran Church is indicated in this new work among students. The Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church is vitally concerned in a proper adjustment and co-operation.

Regular meetings of the two staffs were held from 1939 for consultation, information, and agreements. The status of the work at strategic centers was discussed, the constitutions of Foundations were examined and approved, budgets for joint centers and secretary fellowships were determined. Common practices relative to publications, mailing lists, and report blanks were adopted. Mr. Harry and Mr. Schiotz made several series of joint visits, on the Pacific Coast, in 1939, and later in New England.

The most ambitious publication with the joint imprint of the Board of Education and of the Student Service Department of the American Lutheran Conference was *Technics for Lutheran Student Groups.* This was a series of twenty-six folders which appeared in 1940. Four folders dealt with necessary historical background. Eleven sections were directives for officers of a local or a regional Lutheran Student Association. Other parts covered the possibilities for small or unorganized groups. The last two folders outlined program suggestions in worship, study, fellowship, and recreation. Every member of the joint staff had a part in writing *Technics;* the series was assembled and edited by Miss Markley.

Joint publication of some of the study books used by the Lutheran Student Association of America was a co-operative service rendered by the Board and the Commission. To the first book, published in 1937 under the title of *Youth Action in LSAA,* Mr. Harry made contributions and gave editorial attention. The study books from 1938 through 1942 were based on addresses and seminars of the annual Ashrams: *Christian Community Living, Faith For Our Day, Thy Kingdom Come, Christ-Given Liberty, Christians in Crises.* Mr. Harry edited two of these and assisted in editing a third. The books which resulted from the Ashrams at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and Lake Canandaigua, New York, in 1943 and 1944, in large measure were the result of co-operation in planning and editing by Miss Winston.

On the national level, in the regions, and on local campuses where the Board of Education and the Commission on Student Service of the American Lutheran Conference functioned, there always was sympathetic and constructive co-ordination and co-operation. These mutual efforts made for more effective service, and encouraged steps towards Lutheran unity.

### INTERDENOMINATIONAL AGENCIES

The Board of Education had the strong conviction that churches and pastors could make the best contribution to the Christian life of students. But it also went on record as wishing to train students to participate in the religious organizations on the campus. It gave its secretaries specific mandates to attend summer conferences of the Christian Associations. The Board secretaries were in contact with national and regional staff secretaries of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and were familiar with the purposes and practices of the National Intercollegiate Christian Council. They were not mere observers in the emerging Student Christian Movement. They sat in consultations and meetings which resulted in the United Student Christian Council and the World's Student Christian Federation which functioned through it. Miss Markley for years was a member of the executive committee of the Student Volunteer Movement. Such personal and official relationships were of value in the widening and deepening of work with students. But they were of much greater significance in that Board staff members were enabled to emphasize the viewpoints and the impact of the Lutheran Church.

The most far-reaching channel through which the members of the staff of the Board made their contribution in the field of Christian work with students was the Commission on University Work. It functioned under the Council of Church Boards of Education, of which one of the original constituents was the Board of Education of the General Synod. It was composed of all national secretaries in the various Protestant churches which carried on work with students, especially in tax-supported institutions. It was a consultative body in which the secretaries shared their problems and considered the situations at universities where pastors of the different denominations were active. The Commission invited to its regular meetings the national student secretaries of the YMCA and YWCA. As a result, it had an overall view of Christian work in the college world and of the impact of the Church on students. The continued emphasis made by the Lutheran secretaries was that work with students should be consistently church-centered.

The Commission was the strongest single force which brought about the formation of campus religious councils including representatives of the Christian Associations and of all denominational student groups. It also was constructive to these councils in developing a local integrated program. The Commission, naturally, was helpful to the activities of the World Student Service Fund and to the Student Volunteer Movement. It was an important influence in the formation of the United Student Christian Council and the development of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Mr. Harry in December 1922 reported to the Board his attendance at a meeting of the Commission. Women secretaries in the student field were included somewhat later so that Miss Markley and Miss Winston became members of the Commission.

Co-operation along interdenominational lines in work with women students had developed in a different way. A Federated Student Committee, of which Miss Markley was chairman for a time, included all women secretaries who functioned under the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Federated Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, the Student Volunteer Movement, the Student Fellowship for Christian Life Service, the Student Division of the YWCA. One notable form of service was the team visit—"an interdenominational approach to women students which will meet the needs of the colleges and universities which desire to avoid the multiplicity of denominational visitations scattered throughout the year and get placed before their students the entire program of the Church." Miss Peper and Miss Markley from 1922 to 1926 participated in visits to three colleges for women in the East, and to state institutions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan. The Federated Student Committee in 1934 dissolved "to become a part of the annual conference of student Christian workers in universities and colleges."

The University Commission later became the co-ordinating agency for all co-operative campus visits. For such a visit the secretaries of the church boards were invited to spend from five to seven days at a university. Student pastors, leaders of the various church-related groups, the YMCA and the YWCA, set up in advance an inclusive program which ranged from individual counseling to speaking at a university convocation. In the program every secretary had specific assignments of general talks, discussion groups, personal interviews, and definite occasions to meet students of his own Church. One or more secretaries of the Board participated in group visits to Cornell University, Syracuse University, Pennsylvania State College, Pittsburgh University, Carnegie Institute, West Virginia University, Ohio University, Ohio State University, Miami University, Oberlin College, Michigan University, Michigan State College, Michigan State Teachers College, Illinois University, University of Chicago, State University of Iowa, Iowa State College, Nebraska University, North Dakota Agricultural College, University of Minnesota.

The Commission on University Work put on two memorable Interchurch Student Conferences at North Central College, in Naperville, Illinois, during the holiday seasons of 1938 and 1940. These Conferences were made up entirely of representatives from student groups of various denominations from many campuses. To both conferences the Board sent its quota of ten students carefully chosen by student pastors. Miss Markley, who was chairman of the Commission from 1938 to 1941, chaired one conference. Other staff members and student pastors were among the leaders. The outcomes of these conferences included week-end follow-up conferences called "Little Napervilles." Mr. Wickey and Miss Markley were invited leaders in those held at the Universities of Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa.

In 1937 the University Commission agreed to co-operate with the Federal Council of Churches in setting up the framework of the University Christian Missions. Mr. Wickey was a temporary chairman at the first general committee meeting. Officers elected in March, 1938 included Dr. John A. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, as chairman, and Miss Markley as vice-chairman. The Missions were discontinued in the spring of 1940 and were resumed in 1945 with the added sponsorship of the United Student Christian Council. Miss Winston was a member of the new national committee and was one of the group leaders in visits to Duke University, Bucknell University, University of Pittsburgh, and State Teachers College, Indiana, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wickey and Miss Markley were among leaders at North Dakota State College, Pennsylvania State College, Iowa State College, Illinois Normal University, Woman's College of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, Winthrop College, South Carolina.

The Lutheran Student Association of America at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, in 1923. Officers elected: Fredrik A. Schiotz, president; Annabel Ireland, vice-president; C. Bertram Swanson, corresponding secretary; H. W. Schoenlein, recording secretary; Elmer Dahlgren, treasurer. Retiring Officers: O. C. Michelman, vice-president; O. F. Kraushaar, recording secretary. Secretaries of the Board of Education: Mary E. Markley, and the Rev. C. P. Harry, National Adviser

## CHAPTER 6

# THE LUTHERAN STUDENT MOVEMENT

The emergence and development of a student movement within a Church is both natural and logical. After pastors began to give particular attention to students, not only did the Church gradually become conscious of students but students became conscious of themselves. Inevitably a ministry to students leads to group fellowships. Such organized groups emerged between 1910 and 1920 on campuses as widely scattered as Harvard, Columbia, Hunter, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Mr. Harry, who had major responsibility as pastor for students at the University of Pennsylvania from 1917, also served students in other near-by institutions, including several Lutheran institutions. Campus groups were the partial result of his ministry. Miss Markley's and Miss Peper's visits helped in this development. By May, 1921 enough groups and individual students were interested to hold a conference at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, attended by thirty-nine students from sixteen institutions. A second similar and more far-reaching conference was held in April, 1922 at Muhlenberg College. The Lutheran Student Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, as a consequence, was well launched, with student officers and faculty advisers elected from four Lutheran and one non-Lutheran institution. Here was evidence of the growing concern of the Board in the student field and the successful leadership of the secretaries of the Board.

These conferences, so far as records show, were the first

Lutheran Student Association of America International Conference holiday season, 1926, Luther Memorial Church, Madison, Wisconsin student gatherings under the auspices of any permanent Lutheran Church board or agency.

The pattern of these week-end conferences open to individual students, as well as to representatives of campus groups, continued to be the model for practically all succeeding conferences. A theme pertinent to student thought was presented by distinguished churchmen and developed in small discussion groups under competent leaders. There was a minimum of business relative to concerted student action in campus or church-wide projects. Stress was laid on developing the Christian character of the student in his personal life, his campus relations, and his Church privileges and opportunities.

The Lutheran Brotherhood of America turned its attention to students. During World War I it had been most helpful to the Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare by establishing service houses at important military centers. To sound out opinion on a similar project of student houses at universities, the Brotherhood invited students and faculty to its regular convention in May, 1922 at St. Paul's Church, Toledo, Ohio. The invitation was accepted by twenty-three delegates—students and faculty—from thirteen non-Lutheran institutions, and fifteen delegates from thirteen Lutheran institutions. Of these, fifteen institutions were either United Lutheran or served by men who were appointees as pastors for students under the Board of Education.

Students were aware that the Church, at least in certain places, already was actively engaged in guiding their groups, as is evidenced by the following resolution:

> That this Conference of Lutheran Students called by the LBA hereby recommends to the LBA Convention that the Brotherhood's policy for

extending aid to student centers be formulated with the specific needs of each local situation in view. To this end we further recommend that the LBA Convention appoint a committee which shall receive applications for aid from groups of Lutheran students in both Lutheran and non-Lutheran institutions, and that the Brotherhood's aid be given in each student center after full consultation with the Lutheran student group, with local Lutheran pastors and with those now responsible for the Lutheran work there.

In a free debate on the question posed by the Brotherhood, students referred to the success of the Pennsylvania conferences and to the need of similar conferences in other sections. The student from Northwestern University, who became first president, was urgent in his appeal for a nation-wide association of students, which would know no synodical bounds. A motion to form such an association was carried. On May 9, 1922, the Lutheran Student Association of America came into existence. The following officers were elected: president, C. Walter Young, Northwestern; vice-president, O. C. Michelman, Michigan; recording secretary, Otto Kraushaar, Iowa; corresponding secretary, Annabel Ireland, Chicago; treasurer, Elmer Dahlgren, Augustana, Rock Island. Mr. Harry, secretary of the Board of Education, was named as adviser. These officers and the adviser drew up the constitution which was adopted later. Under this constitution, with only three minor changes, the Lutheran Student Association of America has continuously functioned.

The first business session of the officers in Chicago in February, 1923 included as advisers the Rev. C. A. Naumann, pastor for students at Northwestern University, Miss Markley, and Mr. Harry. The absence of the president was noted: Mr. Young was in Japan, teaching in government schools as one of six university graduates sent out under the auspices of the International Committee of the YMCA. Primarily because of his inability to serve, "the vice-president was empowered to secure, through the heads of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, a student of that Synod, to act in the capacity of second vice-president." The student so chosen was Fredrik A. Schiotz, of St. Olaf College.

Preliminary plans were laid at this meeting for the first national convention which was held at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, April 1923. "Never before have so many Lutheran students representing so many institutions met." Seventy students from seven Lutheran colleges and three theological seminaries; from seven privately-endowed colleges and universities; from nineteen state universities, in thirteen states, were in attendance. For this conference Mr. Harry and Miss Markley acted as special advisers.

The second convention of the Lutheran Student Association of America, held at Madison, Wisconsin, during the Christmas season of 1926, always has been referred to as an international conference because students were present whose homes were in Canada, Scotland, Finland, Sweden, Africa, Japan, China, and India. From the latter country came Professor Rajah B. Manikam, studying at the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary, on leave from the faculty of Andhra Christian College, in Guntur; and Joel Lakra, of the Gossner Lutheran Church, a student at the Chicago Lutheran Seminary. From the more than sixty universities, colleges, and seminaries—twenty of them Lutheran—there were more than two hundred attendants, with Clifford B. Holand, then a graduate student at Columbia University, national LSAA president as the presiding officer. The program was an elaborate one, with notable speakers like Dr. J. A. Morehead, executive director of the National Lutheran Council, and reports from four commissions of students who had worked many months in preparation. In the write-up of the convention, Mr. Harry is credited with "constant counsel to the conference leaders." "Credit is due discussion group leaders," among whom were Miss Markley and Miss Peper. Mr. Harry assisted Edward Buller, a student at Gettysburg, chairman of the Finance Committee, to obtain most of the money from individual churchmen which made the convention possible.

One significant phase of the Madison convention was the interest aroused among the twenty-four theological students from ten seminaries. At several consultative sessions they passed resolutions including endorsement of the LSAA, a suggestion that at future conferences theological students have special meetings, and the appointment of a continuation committee. The committee named included A. E. Myhus, Lutheran Free Church; Clarence T. Nelson, Augustana Synod; F. E. Reinartz, United Lutheran Church; A. A. Snesrud, Norwegian Lutheran Church. One of the men "suggested that we were making a mistake by catering to other denominations in co-operative efforts as it made co-operation with certain Lutheran seminaries more difficult." The work of the committee was carried on, but the calling of a conference as agreed upon was not effected: "We discovered that we have only seven affirmative replies on our proposal of meeting in conference to discuss the organization of an interseminary group." Five of this number were United Lutheran seminaries, with Augsburg and Augustana.

No national Lutheran student convention was held after 1926, but plans for one to be held in Rockford, Illinois, in December, 1932, were canceled because of the financial difficulties of the great depression. The Lutheran Student Association of America grew by the development of regions through regional conferences. The Eastern Region, later named the North Atlantic, was the first. Followed in succession before 1930, Southeastern, Ohio Valley, Midwest, Mississippi Valley, and Pacific Northwest. The secretaries of the Board had done intensive work in all of these regions; they helped set up the original conferences and many of the subsequent conferences. In other regions organized later, including Western Canada, functioning groups had been fostered by secretaries of the Board or by pastors under the direction of the Board.

The Lutheran student movement was indebted to the institutions of the United Lutheran Church for their cordial hospitality and concern. All United Lutheran colleges and most of the theological seminaries entertained regional conferences of the Lutheran Student Association—some of them, many times. In the eastern and southeastern states this was to be expected. Sixteen annual conferences were held at Lutheran colleges in New York and Pennsylvania alone. Of these annual conferences in the North Atlantic Region five were entertained at Gettysburg, four at Muhlenberg, and three each at Philadelphia Theological Seminary and at Susquehanna, and one at Upsala College. Two colleges gave over all of their facilities to the Ashram of the Lutheran Student Association of America: Susquehanna in 1937 and Lenoir Rhyne in 1939.

In the North Atlantic Region, in which Mr. Harry and Miss Winston had major responsibility, students at Lutheran colleges provided continuous leadership. Fifteen presidents, beginning with the initial conference in 1921, came from Gettysburg, Muhlenberg, Wagner Colleges, Gettysburg and Philadelphia Seminaries, and one from Upsala College.

The Southeastern Region, from its inception in 1924, had as presidents six students from Lenoir Rhyne, three from Newberry, including a woman in each group, and four men from the Southern Seminary, one of them serving for two terms. All but five of the annual conferences were held on the campus of a Lutheran institution, including one conference each at two institutions no longer functioning. Miss Markley had responsibility in directing the work of this region.

The Ohio Valley Region was organized December, 1923 at Wittenberg College. The college entertained three other annual student conferences in 1929, 1935, and 1941. Wittenberg College and Hamma Divinity School gave five presidents to the region. Thiel College was host to three annual regional conferences and furnished two presidents for the region.

The two United Lutheran institutions in the Mississippi Valley Region, Chicago Seminary and Carthage College, carried their share of responsibility under the leadership of faculty members and Board secretaries. The seminary men were especially forceful in the metropolitan student council. Carthage was host to regional conferences and furnished a president. The Midwest Region found in a Midland College student the first president who served two terms, and another president in 1935. Midland was host to the regional conference three times.

The participation which institutions and students of the United Lutheran Church, through the encouragement of the Board staff, gave to the all-inclusive Lutheran Student Association is indicated in part only by the national offices which students held. Presidents were: in 1931, Charles M. Cooper, of the Philadelphia Seminary; in 1936, George Aigner, of Hamma Divinity School; in 1937, Heinrich Suhr, of the Philadelphia

Seminary; and in 1940, Milton Johnson, of the Northwestern Seminary. The vice-president elected in 1924 at the first Council meeting of the Lutheran Student Association was Dorus Rudisill, of the Southern Seminary. The same seminary provided two other vice-presidents: George Metz, in 1927; Clement Hahn, in 1939. George Aigner and Marion Lane, of Hamma, served as vice-presidents, the first in 1935 and the second for two years, 1943 to 1945. Other vice-presidents of the LSAA were Frank Clutz, of Gettysburg College, in 1928, and Luther Stirewalt, of Lenoir Rhyne College, in 1934, who during the following three years was alumni secretary. Arthur Ruths and Kenneth Senft, both of Gettysburg Seminary, served as vice-presidents in 1945 and 1946. Mr. Senft became chairman in 1946 of the United Student Christian Council.

The growth and strengthening of the regional conferences characterized the decade of 1930 to 1940. Every region of the Lutheran Student Association of America held an annual weekend conference for legislative and inspirational purposes. These conferences in all parts of the country, with few exceptions, were regularly attended by one of the secretaries of the Board. Because of their campus visits and contacts, the secretaries were often invited to help set up, to be leaders, or to be speakers on the programs of the conference. For the sake of continuity and stability, a Board secretary carried major responsibility for the activity in a specified region over a period of years. In some regions such a secretary was annually elected an adviser by the regional conference. In the larger regions, notably in the North Atlantic Region, where Miss Winston rendered outstanding service as an adviser from 1928 to 1946, ten area annual conferences were successfully inaugurated. After the Commission on Student Service of the American Lutheran Conference entered the field, advisory responsibility in the different regions was allocated by common agreement to various members of the joint secretarial staff.

The regions function nationally through the Lutheran Student Council of America which meets annually and conducts official business of the LSAA—elects the national officers, determines policies, and adopts projects. Every region, by constitution, has two representatives to the Council and possible additional representation, according to the amount of funds paid into the LSAA treasury. All secretaries of the Board attended one or more Council meetings, either on invitation or as elected advisers. Mr. Harry never missed a Council meeting. He was annually elected a national adviser, until, in 1934, he was given the signal honor of being named an adviser for life. To the consistent, constructive, creative counsel and leadership of Mr. Harry the Lutheran Student Association of America owes its largest debt of gratitude for steady growth and for influence.

The Association from 1936 held annually, with one exception, in different parts of the country a nation-wide summer conference of Christian fellowship. This was appropriately named Ashram, a word used in India, denoting a corporate spiritual quest. To the Ashram came a limited number of delegates from every region. The aim was to discover answers to the pressing problems of Christian students, to train for Christian leadership on the campus, and to learn more concerning the fundamentals of the Christian faith. Notable leaders from all bodies of the Church were participants in the programs of fellowship and inspiration, including worship, Bible study, group discussions, and lectures. At several Ashrams intellectual stimulus and spiritual insight were brought by Dr. Paul J. Hoh, of the Philadelphia Seminary; Dr. T. A. Kantonen, of Hamma Divinity School; Dr. John Schmidt, of the Southern Seminary; Dr. Paul H. Roth of Northwestern Seminary; Dr. C. B. Foelsch, of Chicago Seminary; and Professor R. R. Syré, of Western Seminary. Some of the many faculty people who were enthusiastic leaders among students are: Dr. Bertha Paulssen, Dr. H. D. Hoover, Dr. C. M. Cooper, Dr. J. B. Moose, Dr. C. W. Kegley, Dr. Joseph Sittler, Jr., and Dr. Umhau Wolf. Every member of the staff of the Board, especially Mr. Harry, rendered service in the preparation, the management, and the programs of the Ashrams.

The secretaries were helpful in other activities of the Lutheran Student Association of America. They assisted in the original publications called *The Big Inkwell,* and, after 1926, *The American Lutheran Student.* They also had a large part in preparing the study books based upon the programs presented at annual Ashrams. They helped to write and to edit much printed material including *Technics for Lutheran Student Groups,* published in 1940. The overseas projects always were a channel for promotion and stimulation on the part of the staff. These began in 1924 with a scholarship for a Lutheran student in India, directed by the faculty of Andhra Christian College in Guntur, Madras Presidency. The projects broadened so as to include many causes of the National Lutheran Council. In 1928 the LSAA raised $3,000 for the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Leningrad, Russia. In 1938 it assisted in providing Bibles, catechisms, and hymnals for the Lutheran Church in the Ukraine. The contributions to Lutheran World Action in 1946 were $5,326.66.

The Lutheran Student Association in America made history in the student world in 1939 at the Ashram held at Lenoir Rhyne College, North Carolina. After two years of study and after hearing from students who had attended the Christian Youth Conference in Amsterdam in August 1939, the Council voted to request affiliation with the World's Student Christian Federation. The Provisional Council of the WSCF in the United States was not unprepared for this request by reason of the fact that Miss Markley, as chairman of the Commission on University Work of the Council of Church Boards of Education, had been a member for a number of years. In the granting of the request by the Provisional Council, the LSAA became the first church-related group of students in the United States to be a constituent part of the WSCF.

The statement of the general secretary of the WSCF, Robert C. Mackie, printed in *The Student World,* after he attended the Ashram held at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, in 1941, is noteworthy:

> I see now all the more clearly the significance of the action of the LSAA in being the first denominational student organization to affiliate with the Provisional Council of the W.S.C.F. in the U.S.A. It was really an act of faith, arising out of faith, and made in faith. There is no quarter where membership in the Federation is being taken more seriously, or its ecumenical character more carefully studied. I believe that contact with the Federation will bring a width of vision to the LSAA. I also believe that the Lutheran students of America may have a unique part to play, just because they are Lutherans, and are Americans, in the not too distant future.

The American section of the World's Student Christian Federation functioned as the United Student Christian Council. The organizational meeting of the USCC was held in New

York, September 14, 1944. The Lutherans present were Mr. Grant Carlson, president of the LSAA, and the national advisers, the Rev. Carl E. Lund-Quist, the Rev. Fredrik A. Schiotz, D.D., Mr. Harry, Miss Winston, and Mr. Wickey. The LSAA thus became an original member of the USCC. Through the insistence of the representatives, acting upon instruction of the Council of the LSAA, the following statements became a part of the constitution of the United Student Christian Council:

> Function and Purpose: The Council shall be the body through which its constituent organizations maintain their membership in the World's Student Christian Federation. It shall be the purpose of the Council to further and express Christian unity, to meet and share common responsibilities, and to bring students and leaders together in fellowship and prayer around their common task.
>
> Membership: Membership in the Council shall consist of those Christian student work agencies and movements which subscribe to the aims and purpose of the WSCF and indicate a desire to participate in the program and operation of the USCC.
>
> The USCC recognizes the autonomy of each constituent group to act in keeping with its inherent character.

One of the objectives of the Lutheran Student Association of America by action of the Council in 1945 was to raise $2,500 for the WSCF, in addition to the one hundred dollar annually budgeted item. This sum was designated to assist the WSCF in adding to its staff a secretary to work among students in northern Europe, especially in Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Germany. The person chosen was Mr. Andreas Schanke, a Lutheran and a graduate from the University of Oslo, Norway. The work of Mr. Schanke was further undergirded by a grant-in-aid of $2,000 from the American section of the Lutheran World Convention. An itinerary, planned by Miss Winston, took Mr. Schanke to fifty-nine institutions in the United States and Canada. On practically every campus he was introduced by Lutheran students but he was made available also for the Christian Student Movement. Eight Lutheran colleges and seminaries, as well as four regional Lutheran conferences, were included in this itinerary.

That the Lutheran Student Association of America always felt itself a part of the ecumenical Lutheran Church is attested by the report of Miss Peper to the Board that at the Lutheran World Convention in Eisenach, in the summer of 1923, she met "the visitors authorized by the Lutheran Student Association in America—Mark O. Heller, of the Philadelphia Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Frank N. D. Buchman." Unfortunately subsequent World Lutheran Conventions did not provide for the representation of the student youth of America.

The Lutheran Student Association of America always was an autonomous and self-supporting organization. It never was controlled by any ecclesiastical group, though for years it elected its national advisers from all bodies affiliated in the National Lutheran Council. Only in 1935 did it authorize "its officials to accept official co-operation from synodical bodies who might desire to be of service." Therefore the Board continued to render every service possible through its secretarial staff.

The Board of Education, of course, never depended upon the Lutheran Student Association of America as its sole agent or channel in the student field. Essential service to students always was rendered by pastors and secretaries even when there was no organized student fellowship. In educational centers where students belonged to different bodies of the Church, the LSAA which was open to all was found to be of special value.

The aims of the Lutheran Student Association, as adopted in 1924 and consistently followed, indicate how individuals and the Church benefited by this outstanding student fellowship:

To stimulate and sustain students in using the Bible privately and in groups, in prayer, in regular Church attendance, and in frequent reception of holy communion.

To encourage students in the study and appreciation of the Church's message and in loyal participation in the Church's work by personal activities and gifts.

To develop healthy social life and strong Christian friendships.

To develop a conscious need of Christ in facing modern life and problems.

To co-operate in holding intercollegiate conferences in order to assist students on every campus to accomplish those purposes.

To build up a national and international fellowship of Lutheran students.

### THE LUTHERAN ALUMNI FELLOWSHIP

The Lutheran Alumni Fellowship was formed at the Ashram held in the summer of 1939 at Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, North Carolina. The prime movers were men and women who during their undergraduate years were leaders in the Lutheran Student Association, but membership was not confined to them. The Fellowship was an autonomous one which sought and received the wise counsel of Mr. Harry. The LAF promoted the progress of the LSAA, especially by helping students to attend regional and national conferences. The Fellowship stimulated college graduates to greater concern in the problems and challenges of Christian education, both in the local parish and in the Church. In a number of metropolitan areas—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and Seattle—Fellowships of great potential value were formed. Regional and national gatherings of the LAF were held in conjunction with the conferences of the Lutheran Student Association.

### THE LUTHERAN NURSES GUILD

Service to nurses during their years of professional training was considered part of the function of a pastor for students. The names of student nurses were requested for the annual student census. Nurses in Chicago were specifically served as early as 1919 by the Rev. C. R. W. Kegley. In New York a Lutheran Nurses Guild was formally organized in 1933 after eight years of consistent work throughout the Church of the Advent by Sister Pearle Lyerly. Miss Winston and the pastor for students in New York included nurses in their responsibilities as did the pastor for students in Chicago. The women secretaries, particularly Miss Markley, stimulated the interest in Guilds in New York, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Columbia, South Carolina, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis. They also looked forward to a national bond between the metropolitan Guilds.

In certain places, notably Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, pastors and secretaries of the Inner Mission Societies worked with the Guilds. A joint committee of the Board of Social Missions and the Board of Education met in January, 1937 to clarify and develop contacts of the Church with nurses. The members of the committee were the Rev. C. E. Krumbholz, D.D., the Rev. G. H. Bechtold, D.D., Sister Anna Ebert, Sister Pearle Lyerly, and Miss Markley.

The Lutheran Deaconess Conference also was aware of the significance of nurses to the Church. The possibility of developing a program for them was entrusted in 1936 to a committee consisting of Sister Anna Ebert, Philadelphia; Sister Ragna Nord, Chicago; Sister Nanca Schoen, Milwaukee; Sister Olive Cullenberg, Omaha. From this study came the formation of a number of metropolitan Guilds.

The National Lutheran Nurses Guild, a purely autonomous fellowship for student and graduate nurses, was formed in May, 1940, under the leadership and guidance of Miss Markley, in Philadelphia at the time of the conventions of the American Nurses Association, the National League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. Upon recommendations of representatives of the Guilds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and Milwaukee, 150 nurses from every section of the United States and from every part of the Lutheran Church gathered at a luncheon meeting, adopted a constitution, and elected as president Mrs. Edith Bergquist Lazarski, R.N., formerly executive secretary of the Illinois Nurses Association. The second biennial meeting was held in May, 1942 in Chicago, with 141 nurses present from fourteen states and the District of Columbia. The president elected was Miss Minnie Mary Beltz, R.N., of Milwaukee. The guest speaker was Dr. N. M. Ylvisaker, director of the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council.

During September, 1942 Miss Markley consulted with Dr. Ylvisaker to consider plans by which the Guild could be useful to the Service Commission. The result was that the national Guild, metropolitan Guilds, and individual nurses were aroused to report to the Commission names of nurses and other women in military service. Ultimately the Service Commission had contacts with 2,346 nurses and 2,988 other military women. The Guild and individuals also contributed financially to the

Commission for its work with women.

Because of war conditions no meeting was held in 1944. But in September, 1946 the National Guild met in Atlantic City and elected Miss Bertha Lunde, R.N., of Minneapolis as its president. The names of more than 3,300 Lutheran nurses were available. The Guild then formulated plans for development through affiliation with the Welfare Conference of the National Lutheran Council.

CHAPTER 7

# TRANSFER OF THE WORK

## PRELIMINARY STEPS

The Board of Education at its meeting in December, 1943 voted to suggest that the National Lutheran Council consider the desirability and feasibility of setting up a Department of Student Work. This action was transmitted to the office of The United Lutheran Church in America.

During the convention of the United Lutheran Church in Minneapolis in 1944, staff members and the executive committee of the Board conferred with representatives of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference and agreed upon general principles. The staff and the executive committee of the Board agreed upon a resolution to be presented to the convention.

On October 14, Dr. Rees Edgar Tulloss, president of Wittenberg College and a member of the executive board of the United Lutheran Church, introduced the resolution agreed upon:

> That The United Lutheran Church in America request the National Lutheran Council to establish a Department of Student Work.

That resolution was placed on the table for consideration with the report of the Board of Education on October 16, 1944. It was then unanimously adopted.

Immediately afterward, the Rev. J. L. Deaton, D.D., president of the Board of Education, introduced a motion which was unanimously adopted:

> That The United Lutheran Church in America authorizes the Executive Board and the Board of Education, at their discretion, to prepare a plan

and to effect transfer of student work, in whole or in part, to the National Lutheran Council, when said Council sets up a Department of Student Work.

The Board in regular session, December, 1944 gave extended consideration to the subject. It was voted that the committee on student work should study the resolution of the Church and report to the Board at the June, 1945 meeting.

## CONSIDERATION BY THE NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL

The National Lutheran Council at its January, 1945 meeting in New York, considered the whole question. Present were two members of the Board, the Rev. P. D. Brown, D.D., and the Rev. R. C. Sorrick, D.D., who were members of the Council, and Mr. Wickey and Miss Winston, of the staff. Mr. Wickey presented in outline form something of the significance of student work in the United Lutheran Church:

An integral part of the life of the Church, not chiefly an organization of students but intimately related to the whole life and program of the Church. The objectives of student work have been: To conserve the Christian faith; to develop Christian loyalty; to cultivate the spiritual life of students; to discover, develop, and direct future leaders of the Church.

Mr. Wickey also briefly enumerated some of the advantages if work were done by the National Lutheran Council:

It will bring a united approach to Lutheran students.

It will allow for the development of Lutheran student work on a unified basis.

It will allow for the presentation to Lutheran students of the whole program of the Lutheran groups in the National Lutheran Council.

It will be an effective factor in the closer co-operation of Lutheran groups.

It will allow for a larger development of student work. Besides the money which the constituent synods contribute now to student work, this advantage will require larger funds to be contributed.

The Council then heard from representatives of the American Lutheran Conference. After due consideration, the following resolution was passed:

That the National Lutheran Council at this time declares its willingness to accept the responsibility for the administration of student service for its participating bodies and to that end sets up a Commission to serve until a permanent organization shall have been effected and hereby instructs its Executive Committee to proceed with the formulation of a detailed plan for the transfer of student service from the American Lutheran Conference and The United Lutheran Church in America; and that the transfer shall be effected when the Executive Board of the U.L.C.A. and the Executive Committee of the A.L.C. shall have approved this action with the details of transfer involved.

The Council appointed a special committee on which served Mr. Wickey and the president of the United Lutheran Church, Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, to prepare a plan for transfer which was unanimously adopted.

### PLAN FOR THE TRANSFER OF STUDENT SERVICE

*Function*—The Commission on Student Service shall have as its function, on behalf of the participating bodies, to conserve the faith, to develop the loyalty, and to cultivate the spiritual life of Christian students; to discover, develop, and direct future leaders of the Church; and to win students for Christ and His Church.

*Members*—The Commission on Student Service shall consist of twelve members; two councilors being elected by the National Lutheran Council, one person from each of the five constituent bodies of the American Lutheran Conference and five persons from The United Lutheran Church in America.

*Financial Support*—Until such time as the National Lutheran Council is able to include Student Service in its regular budget, the participating bodies agree to transmit sufficient funds to support, to develop and to expand the work.

*Offices*—There shall be a central office, preferably in Chicago, with such other offices as may be deemed advisable as the work expands.

*Staff*—There shall be an executive secretary and such associate secretaries as the work requires.

To facilitate the transfer of Student Service, it is intended that the personnel of the staffs of the Board of Education and of the Student Service Commission shall be integrated into the Council's program.

In the selection and location of secretaries, the functional aspect of Student Service will not be neglected. Secretaries will keep in close touch with the pastors and students, relating them intimately with the whole programs of the National Lutheran Council and its participating bodies.

*Student Relationships*—The genius of the Lutheran Student Association of America has been its student autonomy, thereby stimulating student initiative and activity in the life of the Church. In any consultation which the Commission may offer the Lutheran Student Association of America with reference to general Christian student activities, due cognizance shall be taken of the attitudes prevailing in the participating bodies on the territory.

The whole plan was then referred for approval to the United Lutheran Church and to the American Lutheran Conference.

With regard to this plan of transfer, the Board of Education, at its June, 1945 meeting, approved the following resolutions, upon recommendation of its Committee on Student Work:

Endorsement of Plan of Transfer—That the Board of Education endorses the Plan of Transfer approved by the National Lutheran Council, and accepts it as its own with the following clarifications (interpretations):

In re Function—That this shall not preclude any participating body from counseling students with reference to entering church vocations.

In re Staff—That, in view of the number of women students, there should be at least one woman on the secretarial staff.

In re Student Relationships—That full recognition shall be given to the Lutheran Student Association of America as a valuable autonomous movement of the Church.

In re contractual Relations—That the Board of Education reserves the right to continue the present contractual relationships affecting student centers until such time as transfer at such individual centers is feasible.

Agreement to Transfer—That, subject to the above understandings (clarifications), the Board of Education declares its readiness to transfer its student work to the Commission on Student Work of the National Lutheran Council when the Commission is ready to undertake this work, with the further proviso that the program planned for the fiscal year, 1945-46, shall be executed.

Suggestions to the Executive Board of The United Lutheran Church in America—That the Board of Education recommends to the Executive Board that in the selection of five commissioners for the Commission on Student Work to represent The United Lutheran Church in America, two should be from the laity, of whom one should be a woman.

That the Board of Education expresses its opinion to the Executive Board that of the five commissioners for student work to represent The United Lutheran Church in America, at least three should be present or former members of the Board of Education.

## THE TRANSFER

The Board of Education at its meeting in June, 1946 gave final approval to the general plan and details of transfer and the Executive Board of the Church concurred at its meeting in July, 1946. The whole procedure was reported to the United Lutheran Church Convention at Cleveland in October, 1946.

In order that the transfer of the work with students might be most effectively accomplished, the staff of the Board of Education gave every possible assistance. One of the office secretaries of the Student Service Commission in Chicago spent a fortnight in February, 1946 in the office of the Board. Every procedure in correspondence and reports so far as pastors for students were concerned was explained to her in detail. Copies of annual reports from pastors and of reports of secretaries were shared. Complete files of much valuable printed material were given to the newly-created office. The Rev. Morris Wee, Ph.D., the executive secretary of the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council, spent some days in consultation with the staff of the Board in order to orient himself in the work. Mr. Harry accompanied Dr. Wee on an exploratory trip to some of the strategic student centers in the Atlantic Seaboard States. The Board of Education agreed that the request for Miss Winston's service be granted. Accordingly, from July, 1946 to July, 1947 she gave half of her time to serving as a member of the staff of the Service Commission under the direction of its executive secretary. The actual transfer of the work was effected with a minimum of disturbance of full-time pastors for students and parish pastors, and with no confusion whatsoever among the students.

## RECOGNITIONS

With the transfer of student work, a significant portion of the Board's program was brought to a close. It was natural that the Board would recognize the constructive service of Miss Markley and Mr. Harry, whose resignations were accepted formally in June, 1946, after twenty-seven and twenty-five years, respectively on the staff of the Board.

Of Miss Markley, the citation said, in part:

> The first woman secretary of any board of The United Lutheran Church in America, Dr. Markley has made a distinct contribution to the life and work of the Church. With students she counseled on personal, vocational and academic problems. With college administrators she conferred on personnel and curricular matters. As a member of the Personnel Committee of the Women's Missionary Society, and its chairman for fifteen years, she discovered or knows personally most of the present staff of our women missionaries.
>
> Beyond the bounds of our Church, at home and abroad, Dr. Markley's influence and service were so significant that she was honored by membership and office in educational and missionary agencies. Unique service to Church and Nation was rendered as organizer and supervisor of Service Houses for the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare in World War I. No woman in our Church has been so well known and so extensively influential as Dr. Markley. Her personal contacts and her writings have left an enduring impression upon a whole generation. Quite properly she was honored by Carthage College in 1925 and by Ursinus College in 1930 with the degree of Doctor of Letters.
>
> A brilliant conversationalist, a fluent speaker, a true friend, a tireless worker, Dr. Markley has woven her life into the work of this Board. Into the years ahead, she carries with her the continuing affection and prayers of every member of the Board of Education and of its secretariat.

Of Mr. Harry, the citation said, in part:

> For eight years chairman of the Boys' Work Committee of our Church, for twenty-five years chairman of the Educational Committee of the Luther League of America, lecturer at summer schools of various synods, for twenty-nine years counselor with students, and author of numerous tracts and booklets for youth, Dr. Harry has exerted profound influence upon the youth of our Church during the past thirty years.
>
> Through his extensive travels, his intimate contacts, and his large share in the formation of the Lutheran Student Association of America, Dr. Harry has left an impression upon the youth of the Lutheran

Church in America which will live through the generations. No other Lutheran has been so well and so long known by so many Lutheran students in the United States and Canada. Carthage College recognized his service and honored him in 1927 with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

A ceaseless worker for the Church, a faithful friend of all classes, conscientious in his application of Christian principles in all human relations, Dr. Harry has labored effectively in carrying on the work of this Board. As he goes forth in serving love for man and God, he is assured that he has the enduring affection and prayers of every member of the Board of Education and of its secretaries.

Appreciation for the effective program of student work carried on by the Board was voiced at the fifteenth convention of the United Lutheran Church held October, 1946 when the following motions were passed:

That, since the United Lutheran Church has been active in the field of student work from the time of its organization, and since this student work is now transferred to the National Lutheran Council functioning through its Student Service Commission, the Church recognize the constructive and long-range program developed by the staff of the Board of Education and express its appreciation for the services rendered by the Board's staff and the pastors for students through the years.

That the United Lutheran Church express its appreciation to Dr. Mary E. Markley and Dr. C. P. Harry, upon their retirement, for their significant and far-reaching service in the lives of students and in the program of the Church.

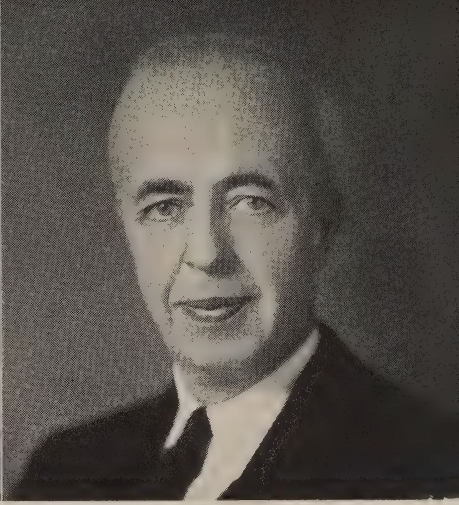
North Atlantic Region of the Lutheran Student Association of America Fourth Annual Conference in 1924, University of Pennsylvania

At the twenty-seventh annual conference of the North Atlantic Region of the Lutheran Student Association of America in February, 1947. Transfer of advisory responsibility was made from the Board of Education to the Student Service Commission of The National Lutheran Council. In the group are the retiring and newly elected presidents, Kenneth Senft and Otto Bremer; Student Pastors, Edwerth Korte and William Sprenkel; advisers, Mildred Winston, Vivian Wickey, and Oswald Elbert

## PART II

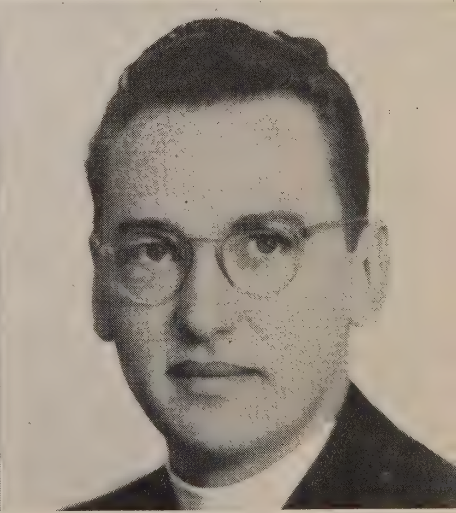
# WORK AT CERTAIN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The Rev. Robert H. Gearhart, Jr., D.D.
Since 1922 Pastor for Students
at the University of Pennsylvania
and other institutions in Philadelphia



The Rev. Norman D. Goehring, D.D.
Pastor for Students
University of Wisconsin, 1919-1920
University of Kansas, 1920-1925
Metropolitan Boston, 1925-1940

The Rev. Donald R. Heiges
Pastor for Students
in Metropolitan New York
since 1944



The Rev. Paul W. Dieckman, S.T.M.
Pastor for Students
in Metropolitan Chicago
November, 1945 to August, 1947

# WORK AT CERTAIN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

A principle of the Board concerning service to students was that the congregation or congregations in the college community should bear responsibility for the Christian welfare of students. In the United Lutheran Church Year Book for 1946 pastors of about 250 congregations in the educational centers of the United States and Canada were listed. Most of these congregations, through their pastors, rendered some service to students in universities, colleges, and professional schools. All of these pastors were given guidance by the secretaries through regular supplies of printed matter for their own use and that of students and through formal and personal correspondence. Most of the pastors and their student groups were regularly visited, often more than once a year, by some member of the staff. Close contacts were maintained between the staff and these pastors. Every possible kind of assistance was given through personal counseling with pastors, faculty, and students, in planning group programs and projects, through the supplying of relevant books and literature from various sources, and by continuous formal and personal correspondence.

In Part I an extended narration is given of the visits of the staff secretaries to the church-related institutions. In programs, projects, conferences, the administrations gave hearty co-operation to the Board of Education in its ministry to all students of the Church. The contributions of these colleges and seminaries of The United Lutheran Church in America are interwoven with the account of the work.

The particular educational centers written up in the succeeding pages were chosen in some cases because of their strategic values, in others because of the type of work, and in still others because of the co-operation with other Lutheran bodies. The universities and colleges selected are located in twenty-one states and in the District of Columbia. These narratives of the growth of work with students are illustrative of the co-operative efforts of congregations and pastors, synods and the Board of Education in this fruitful field among the youth of the Church. The details are of historical value.

## CHAPTER 8

# IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK

### SCHOOLS IN METROPOLITAN BOSTON

The New York and New England Synod requested the Rev. E. Lunn Miller, pastor of St. Mark's Church in Roxbury, to take charge of student work following the resignation of its pastor for students, the Rev. Samuel G. Trexler, D.D., in the early winter of 1914. By September, 1917 the Rev. Arthur P. Grammes, pastor of a mission congregation, was officially working with students in Boston. Enrollments were down because of war, but the following Lutheran registrations were noted: Harvard, 16; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 14; Wellesley, 17; Radcliffe, 5; others, 9; total 61. At one time one hundred Lutheran students attending the United States Radio School were invited to communion. Many students attended several general meetings which were held at Phillips Brooks House in December and March and at Wellesley in May. All Lutheran students were invited to contribute to the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare. "I visited students at Harvard and various colleges in the vicinity. R. E. Tulloss and N. J. G. Wickey were both graduate students at Harvard," wrote Mr. Grammes.

At Appleton Chapel on Reformation Sunday, October 28, 1917, the president of Muhlenberg College, Dr. J. A. W. Haas, preached to a capacity audience. In the afternoon, under the auspices of the Lutheran Churches of Greater Boston, he made the address at Tremont Temple. During the following week the Rev. E. H. Delk, D.D., of Philadelphia, conducted daily morning prayers at Harvard and gave lectures in the First Baptist Church, Cambridge, and in King's Chapel, Boston. "The way is opened and it should not be difficult to have several Lutheran representatives at the university in this capacity every year," wrote the retiring pastor. Mr. Grammes resigned in December 1918.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Education in July, 1919, the Rev. F. F. Fry, D.D., president, presented the history of student work conducted by the Synod of New York and New England. It was agreed that the responsibility at Harvard University and in Boston be transferred to the Board and that the Rev. E. F. Keever, D.D., be called at a salary of $2,000 a year with a rental allowance of fifty dollars per month. Dr. Keever held services in Phillips Brooks House. He effected a fine fellowship of students by forming a metropolitan committee of two students each from Harvard, Radcliffe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Simmons, and Wellesley. This co-ordinating group held occasional larger group meetings. By request of the Board, Dr. Keever also was to visit the chief educational centers in New England and report as to opportunities. Dr. Keever's resignation in January, 1922 was occasioned by failure of the Church to secure an admirable piece of property for a chapel.

Another attempt was made to carry on the work through St. Mark's Church, without much result. But the Board secretaries, Mr. Harry and Miss Peper, kept in close touch with students in Boston. Mr. Harry visited regularly once a month, Miss Peper visited twenty-two groups of student women.

The Rev. N. D. Goehring was called by the Board of Education and arrived in February, 1925 as pastor for students. Regular services were held for some months, with the co-operation of its pastor, at the Augustana Church halfway between M. I. T. and Harvard. Later services were transferred to Phillips Brooks House and after a year and a half, to Brattle Hall. An impressive general introduction to the Lutheran Church was a concert in 1926 by the St. Olaf Choir, sponsored by the Lutheran Men's Association of Boston and managed by Mr. Goehring. Ultimately students in fifteen institutions were being served. These students in a single year came from seventy colleges and universities.

The opportunity for service to Lutheran students from overseas early became apparent. A note in 1920 says, "Among our students is a native of the Gold Coast of West Africa." At a reception in 1924 there were students from France, Germany, Estonia, Sweden, Norway, and Japan. To the above list by 1928 were added South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Finland. Another factor to be considered in evaluating the work in Boston was the great number of graduate students. Of 310 Lutherans known in 1926, 108 were graduate students. Fully twenty graduates of Lutheran Theological Seminaries—five of them from Germany—were active in the University Lutheran Association within a decade.

A reorganization of the University Lutheran Association of Greater Boston, effected in 1928, provided for resident members. The result naturally was a congregation belonging to the United Lutheran Synod of New York in which students assumed the opportunities and obligations of normal church members. This included contributions to rentals, other incidental expenses, and later, upkeep of property. Beginning in 1941 the Association made an annual contribution to the budget which by 1945 reached a total of $550.

Mr. Goehring was always a valued leader in student circles. He was an invited guest at Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley, Brown, and Dartmouth and was chapel speaker or embassy leader at Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Simmons, Northeastern, Amherst, Bowdoin, and Williams. He contributed to the outlook of the North Atlantic Region of Lutheran students by his relationship to the New England Student Christian Movement. He attended the World Conference of Christian Youth at Amsterdam in 1939 as a representative of the Commission on University Work of the Council of Church Boards of Education. Upon his return, as a national adviser of the LSAA, at the Ashram at Lenoir Rhyne College, he made real to faculty and students the plight of European refugees.

The significance of the fifteen years in which Mr. Goehring served students is partially shown by actual records. Former students developed into lay leaders in many parts of the Church. Eight entered the ministry; six became ministers' wives; fifteen entered college faculties; four taught in theological seminaries; and one became president of a Lutheran College. Two assumed important tasks in the student field of the Lutheran Church. One letter not meant for publication should be quoted:

> I was closely affiliated with the student work during my six years at Harvard. I am indebted to it beyond all accounting. . . . I saw in Cambridge several young men directed into the ministry because of their contacts with our Church. I saw many more for whom the Church became alive and important because of that contact. Forming as we did the Church Council, teaching in the Sunday school, singing in the choir, calling on fellow-students in the hospitals, soliciting pledges for the support of the Church; in short, running our Church, bred in all of us a love for the Church which was greater than any love which we had brought with us. Leaving Cambridge, most of us were not only better

equipped but more desirous of taking our places in the local churches where we resided. It is a work the value of which can never be measured.

An excellent corner property for a chapel at Winthrop and Dunster Streets, Cambridge, was purchased in 1929 through the raising by the United Synod of New York of $17,000 toward the cost of $48,000. Two years later the adjacent clubhouse was purchased for $14,000 through a special gift of $5,000 from Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer of the Church of the Advent in New York City. A campaign in 1937 was put on by synod which raised $49,000. With the $7,500 contributed through the University Association, all indebtedness was covered and the clubhouse, which was used for services since 1935, was renovated. Synod, in 1944, with Mr. W. H. Stackel of Rochester as chairman, determined to raise the $75,000 necessary for a chapel. Congregations by May 1, 1947, had contributed approximately $35,000; the University Association, $35,000; and the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church, $5,000. While the Board and the synod contributed equal amounts toward the total budget, title to the property is held by synod.

The Rev. Edmund A. Steimle succeeded as pastor in November, 1940. He was called jointly by the Board of Education and the United Lutheran Synod of New York, with the University Association concurring. His coming revivified Lutheran student consciousness. As a partial result the New England Area of the North Atlantic Region was formally organized at a meeting held in Cambridge in December, 1941. Mr. Steimle always placed major emphasis upon the formal church service. Student participation in the life of the church was not confined to ushering or singing in the choir. There was a small council of eighteen students which represented eight colleges and two branches of the military in 1943. Mr. Steimle carried on the educational and fellowship program through the weekly forum held in the pastor's home, enriched by interviews in his office and by calling.

During war years, the student constituency clearly divided into two categories. The civilian student group shrank to approximately two hundred. At Harvard alone an average of 250 military men at any one time were Lutherans. Four hundred different students attended church service and two hundred thirty received communion at least once during 1943. Constant contact was maintained with the Army Chaplain School in which half of the average attendance of about forty Lutherans were members of the National Lutheran Council. Resident members aided the work by calling on the wives of service men and in offering hospitality.

The treasurer of the University Association in July, 1945 wrote: "The many letters that come from all parts of the globe from former students and servicemen, usually reminiscing of the time spent in the University Lutheran Association and frequently containing contributions to our Chapel Fund, are a source of constant encouragement to us and seem to indicate that our efforts to serve are crowned with some degree of success."

With the close of World War II, Lutheran student enrollment in the Boston area increased to 650. Two hundred were enrolled at Harvard, almost as many at M. I. T., and the others were scattered among nineteen other institutions. Two services on Sunday mornings became necessary to care for the increased congregations. Additional study groups were added to the weekly program. The regular evening supper-forum hour continued with an average of seventy-five in attendance and became one of the three largest Sunday evening student groups at Harvard Square. The University Association in 1946 assumed $850 on the salary and the expenses of the annual budget.

The president of the Council, Otto Bremer, a Harvard graduate student in 1946, was appointed by the Parish and Church School Board as one of three United Lutheran students to attend the World Conference of Christian Youth in August 1947 at Oslo, Norway. He was present also at the Lutheran World Convention in Lund, Sweden.

The progress of the service to students in metropolitan Boston exemplified the constructive value of close co-operation of the Board of Education through a designated staff member, with a supporting synod and a sympathetic local constituency under the leadership of a wise pastor.

### YALE UNIVERSITY—NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

"Secretary Stokes established the work of the student pastor and during the two visits he came in touch with thirty men of our Church. . . . One of the most popular men at Yale, gifted with an unusually attractive personality, has acknowledged that he felt he would not be satisfied until he entered the ministry of our Church." These sentences come from the 1913 report of the Rev. S. G. Trexler to the New York and New England Synod.

Mr. Harry's visit was in 1922. Miss Peper followed in the next two years. Students were few and chiefly in the graduate schools. No church affiliations were available for the women in the various institutions. In the later years Mr. Harry and Miss Winston were in personal touch through visits and correspondence, especially with the men and women in the Divinity

School, numbering nineteen in 1946, and in the School of Nursing. Twice in her visits Miss Winston met with the all-city Lutheran Student Association which included Larson Junior College. Following the active co-operation of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference in 1938, the Rev. Karl Mattson, Ph.D., pastor of the Augustana Church in New Haven, became influential in student circles—local, regional, national. He was an adviser of the North Atlantic Region and a frequent leader and speaker at conferences. Continuously since 1918, the Rev. Behrend Mehrtens, of Trinity Church, rendered pastoral service to church students.

### INSTITUTIONS IN METROPOLITAN NEW YORK

Concern for students in New York City continued to occupy the New York and New England Synod after the resignation of the Rev. Samuel G. Trexler, D.D., in 1914, noted in chapter 1. For several months, the Rev. C. E. Krumbholz, director of the Inner Mission Society, kept contact with students at Columbia and New York Universities. The committee of synod in 1917 reported that Columbia had services and attention by Pastors M. L. Canup, W. M. Horn, and F. H. Knubel, as well as by Mr. Paul C. Holter. "Miss Mildred Lipp, chairman of all religious work at Teachers College, is a Lutheran from Buffalo. At Hunter College Miss Dorothea Hess has been active, holding weekly meetings."

With the formation of the Board of Education in 1918, supervision and responsibility in the student field were transferred to it. The Rev. A. Steimle, D.D., pastor of Advent Church, was appointed by the Board in 1919 to care for students at Columbia. At the end of that year a secretary of the Board, Miss Markley, established an office in New York. Under the direction of Miss Markley, Dr. Steimle, and the Rev. Howard R. Gold, D.D., then of the National Lutheran Commission on Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, both members of the Board, the first formal gathering of metropolitan students was held in February 1920. Patrons and patronesses from several congregations entertained one hundred eighty students at the Hotel Astor. After that reception students organized with Miss Mabel Nelson, an alumna of Northwestern University, as president. A second similar function was held in April, 1921. That summer students were invited to Earl Hall, the beginning of annual summer functions which became traditional.

Miss Mathilde Peper was added to the staff of the Board of Education on a part-time basis, partially as the result of the generous offer of the Women's Missionary Society of the New York and New England Synod to assume a share of her salary. From 1921 Miss Peper visited fifty-five institutions in the state and twenty in the city of New York, many of them at frequent intervals, with resultant active campus groups. She greatly stimulated service to students through these wide group and personal contacts until her resignation in 1928.

Miss Mildred E. Winston after 1928 effectively promoted service to students in this metropolitan area. In 1930 she was given the special assignment and by January, 1932 she was directed by the Board to give the greater part of her time to New York City "in the absence of a student fellow." This arrangement was in lieu of a full-time pastor for students, then numbering 1950, whom the Board the previous year unsuccessfully had proposed to the United Lutheran Synod of New York on a budget to be equally divided.

Relating student work to the life of the Church in New York was a major emphasis. Student members were encouraged to take their part in the local congregations. Deputations of students visited congregations especially to acquaint them with service to students. Students were encouraged to participate in the general metropolitan activities like Reformation Services and were invited to appear as guests or brief speakers before the Lutheran Society or Lutheran Woman's League. Inner Mission activities on the part of students were notable, especially in the work on Welfare Island. The wider outreach of the Church was stressed through the frequent appearance of missionaries on programs of student groups. Closely related was the cultivation of foreign students. Miss Winston represented the only unified Protestant Church approach to students from overseas. In addition to the constant personal calling upon graduate and undergraduate students, Miss Winston most successfully directed all metropolitan student activities until the beginning of the student pastorate in July, 1944.

A secretary fellowship to a graduate student at Columbia University in return for part-time service was established in 1925 by the Board. The fellows were: C. B. Holand, 1925-28, who the last year was also assistant at the Church of the Advent; A. K. Swihart, 1928-30; Oliver Peterson, 1930-31. For several years local pastors, the Rev. C. B. Holand, 1933-35, and the Rev. R. F. Auman, 1935-37, were designated assistants in metropolitan student work by the Board which gave them a modest stipend. The fellowship was resumed in 1937. It was held by Russel J. Olson, 1937-39; by H. A. Dunkelberger, 1939-41; by Mahlon Hellerich, 1941-42. In 1938 all denominational work at Columbia was headed up by the counselor for Protestant students. Accordingly, Mr. Olson was designated associate counselor to give some time to general Protestant work. All were instructed by the Board to work in co-operation with Dr. Steimle, and after 1930, with Miss Winston as general director. They were active in all metropolitan Lutheran student work and served on student councils, both Lutheran and interdenominational.

Dr. Steimle's death in the fall of 1937 was a real loss to the growing service to students in the metropolitan area where his Christian statesmanship was notable. For twelve years from 1918 to 1930 he was a member of the Board of Education and its president from 1926. The Board in its January, 1938 meeting paid Dr. Steimle the following tribute:

> He was intensely interested in all the activities of Christian education, and he evidenced a sagacious leadership for a number of years as president of the Board. His interest in student work in the great university centers, especially in New York City, was manifested in a vigorous manner. He brought to the Board the practical experience of a pastor and the high idealism of a scholar. Christian education was a great passion with him and he gave his heart and mind unstintingly to its progress in the life of the Church.

After the creation of the Board of Education of the Synod of New York, staff secretaries officially met with its subcommittee on student work and through it submitted a report for the synod.

In the fall of 1942, the Rev. Henry W. Snyder, Jr., became pastor of Advent Church. By special agreement between the vestry of Advent and the Board, Mr. Snyder was given the responsibility for serving students at Columbia. He maintained cordial relationships with the university officials during a period of readjustment in campus administrative policy. Mr. Snyder was a frequent speaker in chapel.

The Metropolitan Lutheran Student Association, formed in 1928, greatly facilitated the development of the student field. It began the publication of the New York *Lutheran Student* in 1930 which kept students and constituency familiar with the program of work. It brought together students from institutions in which no groups could function. It bound together also the several organized groups, of which Hunter College was the oldest, dating to 1916, under the continuous leadership of Professor Dorothea Hess, later in co-operation with Professor Helene Hartung. At Columbia University the office of the Chaplain, Dr. Raymond S. Knox, was co-operative. Student fellows and staff of the Board co-operated in the general religious program of the university not only through the organized group but also by suggesting speakers and preachers for university chapel and convocations. Some of these were Dr. S. G. Trexler, Dr. A. R. Wentz, Dr. Paul E. Scherer, Dr. A. Steimle, Dr. Gould Wickey, Dr. Ralph Long, Dr. Emily J. Werner, Dr. Mary E. Markley, Dr. C. P. Harry, John Bob Williams, a graduate student from India. Usually the speaker met with the students during the following luncheon.

The organizing center of the expressional work with students was in the Metropolitan Council of the Lutheran Student Association. This was originally composed of two representatives of active campus groups with three members-at-large. The Council in 1945 enlarged so that every school was entitled to one additional representative for every $100 paid to the national treasurer in support of the program of the LSAA. Every school entitled to representation also had a nonvoting adviser representative. The following co-operating groups were entitled to representation but without the privilege of voting or holding office: The Lutheran Alumni Fellowship, The Lutheran Nurses Guild, and The Friends of Lutheran Students. Strict organization of groups never was required and varied largely from year to year. The best example of that fact was Wagner College, the one National Lutheran Council educational institution in Greater New York. With no separate organized group on the campus, Lutheran students and faculty of Wagner some years exerted a strong influence on the Council. Even unorganized groups, which did not participate in Council concerns, had full information three times a year about the work, and at least once a year had a visit from Miss Winston.

Through the Metropolitan Council functioned the local pastors and fellows. Participation with the Lutheran Student Association of America channeled through the Council. The program, projects, budget, regional conferences, and national Ashram, were strongly supported. Annual metropolitan conferences, begun in 1932, became regular features of the general program and introduced to students outstanding leaders like Dr. J. Roy Strock, of India; Dr. Conrad Hoffmann, of the International Missionary Council; Dr. Ralph H. Long, of the National Lutheran Council; and Dr. Hanns Lilje, executive director of the Lutheran World Convention.

Any report on work among students in metropolitan New York must include appreciation for the sympathetic co-operation which was given by various parishes. The Hunter College group meetings were held in St. James and, in later years, in St. Peter's. Gustavus Adolphus and St. Luke's also were generous hosts for metropolitan groups and conferences.

Holy Trinity Church offered hospitality and leadership to the New York University group. Sporadic attempts at service to these students took definite form, through the efforts of staff and fellows of the Board early in 1929. At that time Holy Trinity entertained a large group of students as dinner guests, and the formation of a Lutheran Club was one of the results. The pastor, Dr. Paul E. Scherer, with his staff, co-operated in giving this group constructive attention in personal work and in programs.

Advent Church, designated in 1919 as the center for Columbia students, for years had regular Sunday evening group meetings with excellent programs and leaders, which attracted graduates and undergraduates from many institutions. By request of the Board, in 1932 Advent allowed its deaconess, Sister Pearle Lyerly, to assume responsibility for student nurses. In the first year she was in touch with one hundred twenty-four student and twenty graduate nurses in thirty-one training schools and hospitals. Soon after that, the Lutheran Nurses Guild, the first organization of its kind, was started.

The deepening interest in service to students in 1938 and 1939 took the forms of an Alumni Fellowship and Friends of Lutheran Students. The latter was a non-synodical, autonomous fellowship for co-operation and promotion of this phase of the activity of the Church. Among the leaders in this latter group were Dr. Russell Auman, Dr. Otto H. Bostrom, Professor Albert Billheimer, Miss Dorothea Hess, Miss Elsie Friedrich, Dr. Helene Hartung. The Lutheran Woman's League of Greater New York because of its intersynodical membership also was helpful in creating favorable sentiment as well as in financial contributions. The United Lutheran Synod of New York voted a token grant-in-aid to the Board of Education for the work which it had begun in 1912 in New York City.

Even in 1940, when personal contacts were maintained with fifty-five institutions and some kind of group was functioning in thirteen of these, the Lutheran was the only Protestant Church offering city-wide leadership to its students. The approximately 2,000 students, local and residential, graduate and undergraduate, were scattered among seventy-five institutions, including not only the great universities and municipal colleges, but also the professional, fine arts, vocational, and technical schools.

Students from overseas offered a real opportunity. In November, 1920 Dr. Steimle arranged that foreign students be entertained in seventeen Lutheran churches. In the same year twenty-five students from eleven countries were dinner-guest members at Advent. Of about 700 Lutherans known to the Committee on Friendly Relations with Foreign Students, in 1933-34, more than 300 were in New York institutions. Miss Winston did much to bring these students into relationship with the Church. Refugee students were helped personally and in some instances given financial assistance by the Lutheran Student Association of Greater New York, Friends of Lutheran Students, and through the National Lutheran Council by the Board of Education.

The Rev. Donald R. Heiges was called as first pastor for students in Greater New York by the Board of Education with the concurrence of the United Synod of New York. His pastorate began in July, 1944 at a most critical time so far as a ministry to students was concerned. Mr. Heiges was a graduate of the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, with a master's degree in 1941 from Columbia University. For ten years he had rendered exceptional service at Gettysburg College, his alma mater, as executive secretary of the Student Christian Association, as assistant professor, and latterly as college chaplain as well as chaplain to the campus military. He was widely and favorably known in church student circles and in the general Christian Student Movement.

In order to make provision for the more intensive program possible under a resident pastor, an increased budget had to be adopted. It included renting an apartment adjacent to the Columbia campus which served not only as a parsonage but also as a meeting place for committees and limited group functions. The Board carried the budget with some assistance from synod and the Friends of Lutheran Students. Students paid a large share of the running expenses.

At Columbia University Mr. Heiges functioned under the following statute of March, 1946:

> Religious Counselors to Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant students in the University shall be appointed by their several supporting bodies, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Confirmation of Religious Counselors shall be for terms of one year and may be renewed on successive appointments for terms not to exceed three years. Associate Religious Counselors may be appointed and confirmed in like manner, for like terms, and with like functions as Religious Counselors, and the term "Religious Counselors" as used in this Chapter shall include Associate Religious Counselors. For particular groups within the University the Chaplain, in consultation with the Advisory Board and the Religious Counselors, may appoint and re-appoint Religious Advisers for terms of one year.

Mr. Heiges, of course, was the designated pastor for Lutheran students at all educational institutions in Greater New York, as well as at Columbia.

Counseling obviously was a major function of the pastor, but with a minority of civilian students in campus residence much counseling had to be arranged in the office or home. The total civilian registration in 1945 fell to 728 Lutherans; but in 1946 it rose to 1,623. During the war years there were six categories of students in uniform in the various institutions of New York City. The major service to such groups was rendered the midshipmen at Columbia, averaging about 175 Lutherans at a given time. As a duly appointed pastor for military students, Mr. Heiges received from the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council a grant-in-aid of three hundred dollars for his budget.

The character of program for students took a new form in the fall of 1945. Student rallies were held at the Church of the Advent on the first Sunday in the month. With an average attendance of one hundred fifty, they attracted a total of almost twelve hundred students from many institutions. The meetings followed an inclusive pattern. The Council met at four; at six a buffet supper was served, with the cost covered by the registration fee. At seven-thirty a worship service was held with a simple liturgy and special music by the *a cappella* choir composed of students of eight nationalities and four races, directed by the Rev. David Miller, of the staff of Holy Trinity Church. The forum which followed gave well known church leaders an opportunity to speak on fields in which they were specialists and to lead a discussion. Some of the guests were: Dr. Paul E. Scherer, Dr. F. A. Schiotz, Dr. F. E. Reinartz, Dr. Edwin Espy, Dr. Gould Wickey, Dr. W. C. Langsam, Dr. Franklin Clark Fry. The evening closed with an informal hour of fellowship. The rallies brought about a sense of unity and common purpose and provided a regular program for students where there was no functioning campus group.

A new integrating agency in the student field took form in the spring of 1945 in the establishing of a Board for Protestant Student Work in Greater New York. The Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church was the only Protestant Church that had done city-wide work among students. Miss Winston, therefore, was asked by the Commission on University Work to examine possibilities for co-operation in the student field. With the executive director of the Intercollegiate YMCA of New York City, Mr. Gayle Lathrop, she called several consultative meetings of leaders among students, both on the local and national levels. The result was an overall plan for co-operative work based, by the insistence of Miss Winston and Mr. Heiges, on the policy and philosophy of the United Student Christian Council: "The autonomy of each constituent group to act in keeping with its own inherent character is guaranteed." Mr. Heiges was named a member of the executive committee. The Board, affiliated with the Protestant Council of the City of New York, purposed "to co-ordinate all the present work with the Protestant students and to help make additional resources possible for the expansion of the work." When the Board began to function actively in September, 1946, among the sponsors listed was the Student Commission of the National Lutheran Council. "Lutheran participation will be determined as the policy and program of the Board take shape."

Mr. Heiges maintained a cordial relationship with the total metropolitan student program as his annual report in 1946 noted:

> Many Lutherans are not only participating in the Christian Associations but are providing much of the leadership; contacts must be maintained with these students as well as with those engaged in specifically LSA activities. Secondly, inasmuch as the national staff and the LSAA par-

ticipate in such co-operative projects as the United Student Christian Council, it is only logical that the implications of such co-operation should be carried through on the local level. Lastly, Lutherans have something to contribute as well as something to learn from the general Student Christian Movement.

Greater New York was always a challenge to the Church so far as students were concerned. A large proportion of those enrolled in the metropolitan institutions were commuters. Some of them got their first intimate contacts with the Church through student work. The student movement presented a unique opportunity for the development of a unified spirit among the congregations and for the realization of the ecumenical character of the Lutheran Church.

### CORNELL UNIVERSITY—ITHACA, NEW YORK

Cornell University students petitioned the New York and New England Synod for leadership. In 1915 they wrote asking help for a building and pledging their aid. After October, 1914 regular bi-monthly meetings were held first by the Rev. C. A. Ritchie of Binghamton, and later by the Rev. John Hassler of Elmira. The Rev. E. F. Keever, D.D., a former president of synod, and a chaplain of the First New York Cavalry, was called as resident pastor for students in November, 1916. He continued, with some leave for military service on the Mexican Border, until he went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces in July, 1917.

The New York and New England Synod then called another of its former presidents, the Rev. William M. Horn, D.D. From December, 1917 until his death in 1932 Mr. Horn furnished leadership acclaimed widely not only in the Lutheran Church but in general church and university circles. One of his most successful efforts with students was the inculcation of the habit of Christian stewardship of time and money. Faculty participation was another early emphasis that carried through the years. One of these faculty leaders, Dr. Rasmus S. Saby, later a professor at Gettysburg College, became an honorary life member of the board of directors of the Lutheran Student Association of Ithaca. Of eleven faculty members in 1946, three were on the board.

Dr. Horn was a member of the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church for ten years and its recording secretary for part of that time. The Board in October, 1932 spread in its minutes the following tribute: "His work as student pastor was followed with the greatest of interest and appreciation. He set up standards which made him a much coveted leader at conferences for student pastors. His enthusiasm, his energy, and his ideas were always an inspiration."

The Lutheran Student Association of Ithaca, New York, was incorporated in February, 1920. Among the directors were the president of synod and the secretary of its committee on student pastors: the Rev. F. F. Fry, D.D., the Rev. John Hassler, the Rev. William M. Horn, Prof. Rasmus S. Saby, Messrs. E. B. Fernschild and R. G. Kinscherf. At the meeting of synod in 1922, Mr. W. H. Stackel was put in charge of raising funds for a chapel. The next year in a synod-wide appeal $92,700 was subscribed. The Association raised slightly more than $25,000. At the meeting of synod in Ithaca, in June 1925, a beautiful church facing the campus was impressively dedicated with the dean of the Philadelphia Theological Seminary, Dr. Henry Eyster Jacobs, preaching the sermon. The church became the property of the synod which assumed the payment of the salary of the pastor. The Association by agreement not only maintained the church property, but it provided the parsonage next to the church, which it owns.

Following Dr. Horn's death, the Rev. C. O. Thompson was acting-pastor until June, 1934. The Rev. Edward T. Horn, III, was called and continued in the rewarding pastorate until 1943. The membership of the Association in May, 1936 was 130, with an average church attendance of 141. In addition to the Bible Class of thirty-two, there were two discussion groups by request of the students. The total amount contributed for the budget during the year was $1,426.

The Rev. John L. Sardeson, called by synod, became pastor in May, 1944. It must be emphasized that the formation and growth of this unique student congregation was due entirely to the uninterrupted leadership and financial support of what is now the United Lutheran Synod of New York. The resultant congregation in 1946 had a communicant membership of 145, a majority of them students. Membership by the constitution of the Association is composed of: (*a*) all confirmed Lutheran students in Cornell University or Ithaca College; those who signify their interest by communing at least once within the preceding calendar year and by contributing financially . . . shall be eligible to vote; and (*b*) all who shall be received into membership by adult baptism, confirmation, or letter of transfer. Major emphasis was placed on encouraging the student to be a regular attendant at church service and on developing the interest of students in churchmanship. Students made up the choir and did the ushering.

According to the constitution, "The Council shall have charge of the carrying out of local plans, the extension of the work of the congregation, and the fostering of interest and general initiative." In addition to four ex-officio members, one of whom is the pastor and another the treasurer of the Lutheran Association, eleven students are elected to the Council for one year at the annual January meeting of the Association. The Council may elect, at its discretion, six others of the Association to its membership. The prerogatives and responsibilities are comparable to those of a council of a regular congregation. In addition, there is a Board of Directors who "shall have the care, administration, and oversight of the property and finances of this Association and the general direction of its work." The Board, twelve in number, includes three ex-officio: the pastor, the chairman of the Council, and a member of the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Synod of New York. Of the nine elective members two shall be chosen from the Lutheran Alumni of Cornell University. Concrete evidence of this emphasis on churchmanship is available. Nine Cornell students entered the ministry, one woman went to the mission field, and a graduate student became the president of Thiel College.

Under the leadership of Mr. Sardeson, students at Cornell re-awakened their interest in the general student movement of the Lutheran Church. In May, 1926 one of their number, Harold Bernhard, was the editor of *The Big Inkwell.* The New York State area conference of the North Atlantic Region was held in Ithaca in 1946, with a Cornell student elected as president and the pastor as adviser. Students and pastor attended Ashrams.

The secretaries of the Board of Education visited the pastor and students at Cornell upon invitation and special occasions from the academic year 1920-21. An interchurch student conference in 1922 was such an occasion for Miss Markley. A University Commission visit brought Mr. Harry and Mr. Wickey to the campus in 1941. The latter was the guest of pastor and students again in 1945.

The opportunity to minister to students of all American Lutheran bodies and to overseas students, in a beautiful church at the gates of the Cornell Campus has been a challenge to the successive pastors. Mr. Sardeson, from 1944, in the development of this unique Student Association congregation, continued to demonstrate to the entire Church the inherent values of a church-centered program for students.

### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY—SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Concerning Syracuse University, the pastor for students in the New York and New England Synod wrote in his 1913 and 1914 reports: "Of the sixty Lutherans registered, half are connected with local churches. . . . Of those resident at the university not many worship at our churches and a stronger effort is now being put forth to secure them. . . . At Syracuse University, under the direction of one of the professors, a member of the church, the larger part of the year was taken up in the study of the life of Luther."

Mr. Harry and Miss Peper made their first visits with students and pastors in 1921. Registered Lutherans numbered forty-two men and forty-five women students, and nine faculty members. First English Lutheran Church, the Rev. E. L. Keller, D.D., pastor, was designated as the church for students. The Rev. Robert Fortenbaugh, a teaching fellow in the department of sociology, was named as faculty adviser for students, and Sister Helene, of Zion Church, was called as assistant in student work. During their visit to the university, as members of an interchurch group late in 1921, Mr. Harry and Miss Peper met a group of students with a capable student leader in Miss Naomi Gram. During that academic year the group contributed to World Service through the National Lutheran Council. A student wrote: "Although only three years old, the Lutheran Association has grown remarkably and may become one of the strongest religious organizations on the campus."

The Association with guidance from local pastors brought some notable leaders to the campus. The Rev. F. R. Knubel was the invited speaker at the annual dinner in 1923. The president of the local group, Harry Iverson, with the financial help of several pastors, attended the convention of the LSAA at Madison, Wisconsin, during the holiday season of 1926. Another local student who was present was Mary Williams, vice-president of the North Atlantic Region. Mr. Harry and Miss Peper, by 1927, had made ten visits to Syracuse, speaking to students, appearing on chapel programs, and preaching in churches.

A secretary fellowship was established at Syracuse University in September, 1937 by the Board of Education in co-operation with the United Lutheran Synod of New York. The dean of Hendricks Chapel, Dr. William Powers, had set up a strong program for all Churches which cared to participate in unified student service. Mr. Harry made all the arrangements and supervised the work for the Board. The budget was carried equally by the Board and synod. The first secretary fellow was Rollin Shaffer, a graduate of Muhlenberg College, class of 1937. Listed as member of the Chapel staff, Mr. Shaffer offered leadership to two hundred Lutheran students, conducted occasional worship in churches and chapel, and co-operated with the overall Christian activities of the campus. John Benner Weaver, Gettysburg College, 1939, became secretary fellow in September of that year and served two years. His successor was William Ward, graduate of Muhlenberg College in 1941, who concluded his service in June, 1943. These men highly commended themselves to the university administrators and to the students, as well as to the local clergy who made an annual gift to the work.

The plan of secretary fellowship was abandoned when war conditions reduced the group to about seventy-five women, half of whom were members of the seven city parishes. The deaconess of Zion Church took on the task of calling. Local pastors divided the responsibility of service to the military students, under the direction of the Rev. C. P. Jensen, D.D.

Both the Board and the United Lutheran Synod of New York increased their grants-in-aid following the close of World War II, because of increased enrollment. This made possible the calling in 1946 of a full-time university pastor. Mr. Donald Prigge, a former student of the university and a 1946 graduate of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, was called to the pastorate by the Board of Education to serve under the Student Commission of the National Lutheran Council.

### THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY— WEST POINT, NEW YORK

The United States Military Academy, at West Point, New York, was first visited by Mr. Harry in 1925, when he was invited to preach in the Chapel. A similar invitation given by the chaplain in 1936 was accepted. On both occasions Mr. Harry called on men in barracks and had personal interviews by appointment. In 1940 midweek visits twice a year were arranged. This arrangement continued until the outbreak of World War II.

## CHAPTER 9

# IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

### SCHOOLS IN METROPOLITAN PHILADELPHIA

The Lutheran Student Work Committee in Philadelphia since 1909 not only had been serving students but also had been urging the Church to assume official responsibility. A number of the leaders of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania were familiar with the work done among students in other parts of the Lutheran Church—in the New York and New England Synod and in the Synod of the Northwest. President John A. W. Haas, of Muhlenberg College, who in 1916 was president of the Ministerium, pressed the issue by urging that a pastor for students be provided by the General Council Committee on Religious Work in Colleges and Universities. To this committee the Ministerium was making annual financial grants.

At the next convention of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, in 1917, the president, the Rev. H. A. Weller, D.D., reported on the student situation:

> We began a survey for the work and found that some work was being done at the University of Pennsylvania by the Pastor and congregation of Holy Communion Church, Philadelphia, and at Lafayette College by the pastor and congregation of St. John's Church, Easton. Through Mr. Kinard, a graduate of our Seminary, but taking graduate work at Princeton University, we came in touch with the Dean of the University who generously offered his assistance to promote this work. At Lehigh University we called the attention of the pastors of Bethlehem to the fact that the Chaplain of the Institution was ready to offer every assistance in this direction. When we had made the canvass thus far we learned that our Committee on Ministerial Supply interpreted its functions as covering this work. We learned further that the General

Council's Committee on Student Work purposed to call a Student Pastor to organize and supervise the work on the territory of the Ministerium.

The General Council Committee on Religious Work in Universities and Colleges in the summer of 1917 called the Rev. Carolus P. Harry, pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Reading, Pa., to the pastorate for students in Philadelphia. As an assistant at Holy Communion Church during the last year at the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary his experiences added to his keen perception of the problems and opportunities involved in the call. Mr. Harry was the first pastor for students in a metropolitan center in the Lutheran Church who had no responsibilities for the development of a congregation.

The pattern of Christian activities with students at the University of Pennsylvania was unique. A distinguishing feature was the close co-ordination of the functions of the pastor for Lutheran students with the functions of all other denominational student pastors and with the overall program of the Christian Association. The organization was interdenominational; many of the activities were nondenominational. Every co-operating church-related student group was represented on the board of the Christian Association by a student vice-president. Mr. Harry's particular field was to direct personal Christian work with students. In counseling with the 275 Lutheran students enrolled at the university, Mr. Harry emphasized close relationship with a student's local congregation. If he were an out-of-town student, he was encouraged to attend Bible study and morning service at Holy Communion. Guest membership in some city congregation of his own choice also was stressed.

Upon the organization of the Board of Education, Mr. Harry began to function under its authority. The Lutheran Committee of Co-operation continued to furnish expenses for the work; the two synods of the territory, the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and the East Pennsylvania Synod, contributed to the total budget; and the Board paid the salary. During his first year as pastor for students, Mr. Harry, by correspondence and by visits, began work with students at other schools, notably, Drexel, Temple, Swarthmore, Lafayette, Lehigh, West Chester, and Princeton. In 1919 he was designated by the Board as pastor for students in the Eastern Middle Atlantic States.

Two actions of the Board were significant. In May, 1920 it voted "that our student pastor at the University of Pennsylvania be permitted to work with the Christian Association there and that this office financially co-operate with the plan in effect there." And in December, 1920 it voted "that we approve the varied activities of the Philadelphia Lutheran Co-operative Committee, especially the plan of raising locally a budget of $1,100 for annual expenses."

During the next academic year, 1921-22, because of a vacancy in its staff, the Board asked Mr. Harry to make two trips to universities in the West. In May, 1922 Mr. Harry resigned to become the university secretary of the Board of Education.

The Rev. Robert Harris Gearhart, Jr., pastor of Grace Church in Philadelphia, then was called by the Board to be pastor for students in the institutions of higher education in Philadelphia. He was installed in September, 1922 at the Church of the Holy Communion, with Mr. Harry officiating as the representative of the Board. Mr. Gearhart, who had been a chaplain in the American Expeditionary Forces, was doing graduate work at the university. He had carried on the work among the students during the absence of Mr. Harry from the campus, so that he was thoroughly familiar and eminently fitted for the task.

Mr. Gearhart set himself to bring into fellowship with one another and with the Church the many scattered university students, most of whom were commuters. By the spring of 1923 he had made successful contacts at Temple University. By trial and error it was discovered that the largest number of students could be reached at the noon hour. In this way began the weekly luncheon meetings with directed discussions—a technic which continued to be used with most satisfactory results. The College of Osteopathy in 1927 took its place in the regular program of the pastor's services.

More attention was given to the growing group of women students. The Lutheran Woman's League, through its committee on students, had entertained the women students of the city and had done personal visiting at a number of colleges like Bryn Mawr and Woman's Medical College. At the University of Pennsylvania, in 1928, groups of women students met regularly with Mr. Gearhart. At the Lenten devotions in 1930 the women joined the men students. After that the regular luncheons included both. The Lutheran student group took the initiative in such general meetings on the campus.

The number of church students who were attending institutions of higher learning in Philadelphia in 1929 was conservatively estimated as 1,200. Mr. Gearhart accordingly was relieved of his last responsibility outside the city—a monthly visit to Princeton University. He had developed an active group at Drexel Institute. Each of the groups had officers and a cabinet which functioned with the pastor. A metropolitan group of representatives of the campus groups helped promote co-operative ventures like the metropolitan or area Lutheran student conferences. Individual students in other institutions and small numbers in professional schools, Hahnemann and Jefferson Medical Colleges, College of Pharmacy, and in Hospital Training Schools were served by Mr. Gearhart.

Students from Philadelphia were part of the groups which met in the first regional conferences of Lutheran students in the East: at the Philadelphia Theological Seminary, in 1921, at Muhlenberg College, in 1922, and at Gettysburg College, in 1923. At the last-named conference the president elected was Richard W. Weiser, of the University of Pennsylvania. At the seventh annual conference held at Upsala College in 1927, another university student, Fred J. Pfeiffer, was elected president. Other officers also came from Philadelphia groups. Mr. Gearhart was chosen one of the advisers of the North Atlantic Region in 1924, 1925, 1930, and 1933. Regional conferences were entertained at the University of Pennsylvania in 1924, 1935, and 1942. Representatives were present at the national conferences of students in 1923 at Augustana College and in 1926 at Madison, Wisconsin, and since then at national Ashrams of the LSAA. Beginning in 1930 students from city and nearby campuses gathered under Mr. Gearhart's leadership for a day of fellowship and study with invited guest speakers. Such conferences continued as area conferences of the North Atlantic Region. The relationship of Philadelphia student activities with the general student movement in the Church, in the main, has centered around a few prominent students and Mr. Gearhart's individual participation in conference programs.

Lutheran students were urged to participate in general church projects through their own congregations. They took their share of responsibility for the campus Christian programs. They were helpful in the work of the Lutheran Settlement House. They adopted financial objectives of their own. For example, in different years they raised money to aid in the work of missionaries: the Rev. W. C. Hepner, Ph.D., in Japan; the Rev. Robert S. Oberly, in Liberia; Dr. Norman Sloan, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in Liberia.

The congregations in Philadelphia were most helpful in the development of a program for students. A few of them made specific annual grants to the city-wide budget. Several of them, like St. Matthew's and Messiah, were particularly helpful in connection with the students at Temple University. This situation was due in part to the activity of local students in the student movement. But it resulted much more concretely from a regular and cumulative presentation of the meaning of service to students. Year after year deputations of students visited congregations presenting a program of pertinent value to youth meetings or at vespers. Holy Communion maintained a Bible class taught by the pastor for students and a Sunday evening informal meeting. Guest membership was encouraged. Sixty students were received on one Sunday in the fall of 1923, and in 1929 there were 154 student guest members at Holy Communion Church.

The Lutheran Student Work Committee, as the self-constituting and self-perpetuating committee was called, with Paul Van Reed Miller as chairman, promoted the idea of a commodious residence near the campus for the pastor. This plan had been approved by the Board of Education at its meeting of December, 1920. The Ministerium of Pennsylvania and the East Pennsylvania Synod united in buying a most desirable house in 1924. The Lutheran Woman's League supplied some of the excellent furnishings.

The Committee was active in the raising of money for the beautiful Christian Association Building near the university campus. The "campaign in 1926 was one of the greatest cooperative efforts in the history of Philadelphia churches." The brochure celebrating the dedication in 1928 used the phrase, "The United Church Work on the Campus" explaining it as denominational loyalty, interdenominational co-operation, nondenominational service. Its program included deputation teams, religious education, social service, work with five hundred overseas students. Mr. Gearhart was announced as director of vocational guidance as well as pastor for Lutheran students.

As a consequence of Lutheran contributions to the Christian Association Building, Mr. Gearhart, with the other student pastors, maintained his office there and used all its facilities. The financial obligations involved were carried by the Lutheran Student Work Committee. Toward the total budget of metropolitan student work this Committee since 1924 raised annually sums never below $1,500 and never above $2,200.

Mr. Gearhart's constituency in 1945 numbered approximately 1,700 Lutheran students of whom almost three-fourths were commuters. During the war years military students also were served. The method of group work was largely educational. Directed discussion periods on various campuses provided the basic material from which grew three outlined study books—*Jesus the Unique, Finding the Way,* and *Perennial Problems.* The longer excellent books, *Finding the Way, the Romance of the Creed Builders,* and *Toward Certainty,* are enduring evidences of Mr. Gearhart's ability to arouse and develop Christian thinking. Personal counseling was always preeminent in importance. Only by such untiring personal relationships could a list indicate as a partial result twenty-nine students who entered the ministry; doctors and nurses at home and abroad; teachers and laymen in positions of importance; women in parsonages and other places of influence in the Church.

Mr. Gearhart by more than twenty-five years of an uninterrupted ministry to students in the same educational center became the dean of full-time pastors for students. He had a lasting influence not only on undergraduate and professional students but on faculty. Annually he presented the claims of service to students, sometimes with the assistance of students, to the supporting bodies, the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, the Synod of East Pennsylvania, and later the Synod of Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Gearhart's ministry to students developed intelligent churchmanship and became an integral phase of church life in Philadelphia.

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Service to students at Pennsylvania State College was outstanding. It exemplified in its remarkable results the fundamental principles of work among students which were laid down by the Board of Education in 1920. Here a local congregation, its pastor, church council, and its youth included students in all of its activities. Students only a few months removed in time and experience from their positions in their home parishes were sought out and welcomed.

The Rev. John F. Harkins was called as pastor of Grace Church in May, 1918. In July, 1946 he was still the consecrated preacher to students at Penn State—a continuous record of cumulative service unequaled in the United Lutheran Church. When Mr. Harkins began his work, an average of eighty-five students regularly attended church services and one hundred men were enrolled in the student Bible class which he taught. At one time, in 1923, one hundred sixty were excused from compulsory chapel on the campus to attend the worship service and Bible school. Students were leaders in the regular Sunday evening youth meetings and were active in a weekly social program which brought out one hundred to one hundred twenty-five. Grace Church accepted full responsibility for students without any support in these early years from the synod.

The Board of Education in 1921 made its first grant-in-aid of $300 for this important work and increased the amount through the years. The Board gave generously the services of its secretaries. They visited Penn State regularly from 1923, often more than once during an academic year, in order to help carry the tremendous burden of the pastor. In that year the Lutheran students numbered four hundred. The secretaries, Mr. Harry and Miss Peper, in 1923 helped organize the Lutheran Student Association which began to function with a man and a woman as co-presidents. The Lutheran Church and its student group from this time exerted strong influence in guiding religious and extracurricular activities in the development of coeducation at State College. Miss Winston from 1928 spent considerable time every year with the pastor and students. Mr. Harry continued as a regular visitor and counselor. Both had intimate knowledge of all phases of the congregational and student programs. They were frequent guests of the students and the congregation on formal occasions and gave guidance in student thought and action. Their constructive leadership had much to do with the development of the student group and with the growing importance of the congregation in the life of the Church.

The Susquehanna Synod, to which the congregation belonged in 1926, stated, "The number of Lutheran Students at State College is almost double the membership of Grace congregation, in consequence of which the present church building is too small and inadequate to accommodate the large number of students wishing to worship in the church of their own religious faith." The number of students registered as Lutheran at the time was eight hundred. This was the largest number of United Lutheran students at any one university or college in the United States. The students came from all the synods in the state, with approximately one-third from the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Susquehanna Synod placed itself on record as "anxious to co-operate in the matter of providing adequate facilities." However, it was the congregation which rebuilt the church. Grace Church, enlarged at a cost of $44,000, was rededicated in December, 1938. To this reconstruction students contributed more than $1,000.

Many men and women of the Lutheran group were active in the Christian Association and the group supported its general program. For the campus Christian Mission in 1939 Mr. Wickey and Miss Markley were invited as leaders. Both by invitation of the administration were guest speakers at college convocations.

The Lutheran Student Association was represented at the national conference held in 1923 at Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois. The group was host in 1924, 1925, and 1944, to the conferences of the North Atlantic Region for which it provided many outstanding officers. Its obligations to all projects were met generously. One of the prominent leaders at Penn State, Barbara Anderson, as a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, was the only Lutheran in the official American delegation attending the general committee meeting of the World's Christian Federation in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1946.

In the fall of 1939, by appointment of the Board, Mr. Albert Carney, a graduate of Juniata College, with a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania, became a secretary fellow at Penn State. He gave half time for two years to assisting the pastor of Grace Church and to directing the activities of the student group.

The Board of Education and the Synod of Central Pennsylvania at their respective meetings in the spring of 1940 made plans for the calling of a pastor for students to work with Dr. Harkins. Their plan involved the formation of a Council for Lutheran Student Work composed of one clerical and one lay representative elected by synod, two representatives appointed by the Board, and the pastor of Grace Church. Miss Winston and the Rev. Stanley Billheimer, D.D., were the Board's representatives. This Council became responsible for directing student work at State College.

The Board, with the approval of the executive board of synod, in 1941 called the Rev. Edwerth E. Korte as pastor for students at Pennsylvania State College. He was a graduate of Gettysburg College and Gettysburg Theological Seminary, who had had six years of experience in two parishes. The Board and the Synod of Central Pennsylvania equally shared the budget adopted by the Council for Lutheran Student Work. The growing effectiveness of Mr. Korte's service among military and civilian students may be judged by the fact that in a meeting September, 1944 the Council began to formulate plans for a student center. Three prominent faculty members of Grace Church—there were thirty others—testified to the fact that through the years about one-eighth of the students were Lutherans. Future developments demanded such a center.

Synod in May, 1945 ratified the action of the Council to buy a house adjacent to Grace Church which could be adapted as a parsonage and as a student center. Title to the property was vested in synod but the Board paid half of the purchase price of $12,000. The Lutheran Alumni Fellowship and the students contributed more than $2,500.

Many men and women were held closely in Christian fellowship through the pastor of Grace Church, through devoted church members, intelligent faculty people, and wisely-guided groups of thoughtful students. Three men who were graduated with agricultural majors since 1919, went into mission work in the United States, Liberia, and India. At least ten men entered the ministry. Five students were baptized and seventeen students were confirmed in the years 1944 and 1945 by Mr. Korte. Grace Church at State College, with the co-operation of synod and the assistance of the Board, demonstrated in a memorable manner the ideal pattern and program of relationships between students and their Church.

## SCHOOLS IN METROPOLITAN PITTSBURGH

The great majority of students in Pittsburgh always were members of local congregations. Service to them was suggested by the Board of Education in 1918. Real interest "crystallized in 1919-20 around the Inner Mission Society of which the Rev. Ambrose Hering was the director, and in a lesser degree around the Lutheran Woman's League." In 1921 the Inner Mission Society made an overture to the Board:

> We are arranging to gather a group of fifteen to twenty-five of the various committee workers and student leaders in the several departments of the university . . . and pastors of near-by Lutheran churches. At this meeting we hope to counsel with you and receive the benefit of your suggestions concerning the carrying out of a systematic and comprehensive Lutheran student program.

By the end of 1923 a fine double house in the university district was bought by the Inner Mission Society and fitted out as a student center at a cost of $47,000. About thirty men boarded there. "The house was closed June 1927 as an expensive failure," according to the minutes of the Board of January, 1931. The fact that there was no Lutheran church in the student district was a great detriment to advancement.

The Women's Missionary Society by a budgetory item of $150 and by personal work in 1930 helped to renew interest. A student committee with representatives of the Central Conference of the Pittsburgh Synod was formed to assume responsibility and sponsor a program. Regular dinner meetings were held at some of which the president of the synod, the Rev. H. H. Bagger, D.D., was heard. In two successive years, 1930-32, the assistants of the Rev. A. J. Holl, D.D., and the Rev. A. J. Turkle, D.D.—the Rev. E. K. Rogers and the Rev. O. R. Heil—directed student work. Both Dr. Holl and Dr. Turkle were members of the Board of Education; the latter was its first president. The Rev. R. E. Dozer was the director for the next two years. In 1938 the committee was greatly strengthened by the addition of members of the American Lutheran Church. The student committee carried its budget by local contributions. With this student committee Mr. Harry always was in close contact.

Under the leadership of the Rev. M. R. Kunkelman, from 1937 to 1939, service to students was stabilized. Notable features developed during these years were the arousing of interest among the faculty and the meetings in Heinz Memorial Chapel with outstanding speakers. His successors, like Mr. Kunkelman, were pastors chosen by the student committee: the Rev. Elmer J. Wentz, 1939-41, and the Rev. John P. Stump. The Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference assumed some responsibility. From September, 1944 for two years the Rev. Gordon S. Huffman of the American Lutheran Church was pastor for students. The Rev. Carl Gronquist, pastor of a congregation of the Augustana Synod followed him. Faithful students carried on despite difficulties. The group entertained a convention of the Ohio Valley Region and several area conferences.

All members of the staff at different times visited groups of students at the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute, Margaret Morrison, Pennsylvania College for Women, and in many Nurses Training Schools. Miss Winston, as well as the Rev. Joseph Sittler, Jr., in 1939 served on the University Christian Mission which functioned on all the city campuses.

### STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES—PENNSYLVANIA

Students preparing to be teachers are of prime importance to the Church for obvious reasons; they are a positive influence in every community. Yet the Protestant Boards of Education were slow in entering this strategic field. The opportunity was recognized in a report made by the president of Muhlenberg College in 1917 to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania: "We recommend that our Lutheran students in preparatory and normal schools be sought out and provision made to minister to them." The Board of Education acted. In 1921 it asked Miss Peper to devote much of her time to this field. Later reports noted that "Miss Peper undoubtedly knows more at first hand concerning church students in the thirteen normal schools of Pennsylvania than any student secretary" . . . "Ours is the only Church that visits regularly." The United Lutheran Church was the first to carry on consistent and continuous service to students in teacher-training institutions.

Visits by Board secretaries from 1919 included fifty-one Teachers Colleges, or as they once were known, Normal Schools, in twenty-two states. This number did not include municipal teachers colleges nor those connected with universities. Most of the students were women. Because of the large proportion of Lutheran students in the fourteen normal schools in Pennsylvania, the major service of the secretaries was given in that state. In the early years the preponderance of two-year students made planning exceedingly difficult. But in 1926 in Pennsylvania by law additional courses were added, leading to the baccalaureate degree.

About 13 per cent of all students at Pennsylvania Teachers Colleges over the years were members of the Lutheran Church —approximately 1,150 annually. Despite the frequent changes in administration, only one president distinguished himself by flatly refusing co-operation: "We had an unpleasant experience here some years ago because of injudicious denominational activity and we want to avoid such friction in the future." The report of the pastor in that town was: "We don't bother students and they don't bother us."

As was to be expected, students at schools where visitors from the Churches were unknown, proved exceptionally cooperative. In her report of December, 1922 Miss Peper said: "Thirteen Normal Schools in Pennsylvania have enthusiastically received your secretary. All (Lutheran groups) have voted to become units of our Pennsylvania group." This was the more remarkable in that no Lutheran congregation existed in four communities—California, Edinboro, Mansfield, Slippery Rock—except for a short-lived mission at the last place.

At West Chester Mr. Harry through his untiring devotion as a Board secretary ultimately established a congregation, in which students had a large share.

At Clarion the student group was small as was the congregation. At Millersville, the first of these schools in Pennsylvania, the number of church students was large, but the two small congregations of different synods complicated service to students and at times impeded progress.

As would be expected the value of the service which the secretaries could render depended almost entirely upon the local pastor. One report reads, "Tactless pastor, poor religious work on campus"; and later, "Good pastor, open campus." At Millersville, which was visited first in 1918 and 1919 by Mr. Harry, in 1924 the ninety-two Lutherans were reported as thoroughly organized. In the last year of that decade the Rev. Henry Cornehlsen, Jr., was the adviser to the one church-related student group on the campus—110 Lutherans out of a total student body of 541. He also had charge of a nondenominational Bible study club with an average attendance of eighty, and conducted regularly a YWCA discussion group of seventy. Seven years later a report noted that "secretarial visits are useless, twenty out of one hundred twenty students living on the campus were met, no meetings allowed on campus." Later under the pastorate of the Rev. Ellerslie Lebo, in the beautifully restored and liturgically appointed St. Paul's, the influence of the Lutheran Church upon students and faculty was impressive. The secretary, at another school, was casually informed that "no students go to church." A few years later, out of a total of 175 students, over one hundred regularly attended the dignified church service.

Congregations at Bloomsburg, East Stroudsburg, Indiana, Lock Haven, Shippensburg, where there were splendid churches, had confirmed memberships ranging around one thousand. Pastors served students, therefore, largely through the normal functioning of the congregation. So it was unnecessary for the Board of Education to give any financial aid to them in meeting their responsibilities to students.

At East Stroudsburg the pastor was in continuous service from 1918. Participation in the student movement varied radically over the years of visits by secretaries. But in February of 1947 the North Atlantic Region held there its twenty-seventh annual conference.

Faculty co-operation in most schools was generous and constructive as well as continuous. Particularly to be mentioned are Bloomsburg, California, Indiana, Kutztown, Mansfield, Millersville, Shippensburg, West Chester. Lutheran faculty at these places were influential and their opinions brought administrative assistance. Indiana Teachers College, for example, between 1942-46 invited Miss Winston four times as one of the leaders of Spiritual Emphasis Week. It is of this college, with the largest enrollment during the pastorate of the Rev. A. J. Pfohl, D.D., that the following statement was made: "Probably no Lutheran church in a non-Lutheran community has so large a percentage of faculty as members or attendants." At Kutztown State Teachers College the relationship between the campus and the church was so fine that in February, 1945 the congregation and the college jointly entertained the twenty-fifth annual North Atlantic regional conference.

One factor that produced leadership in some of these Teachers Colleges not only for the Lutheran Student Movement but also for the YWCA was the training that many of the young women received at Camp Nawakwa, a summer camp of the Parish and Church School Board, where Miss Winston was a faculty leader for years.

In the approximately two hundred visits by Board secretaries to the Pennsylvania Teachers Colleges by far the largest number was made by Miss Winston. Her regular annual visits were cumulative influences in binding future teachers to their Church. Miss Winston developed great opportunities in this area of student life for all the Churches.

Frequently Miss Winston was requested by the administrators of the Teachers Colleges to give counsel concerning the total program and religious life on the campus. In addition, several times for brief periods there was co-operation between the various denominations and the Student Christian Movement so that Miss Winston represented the Movement in the Teachers Colleges. Strong participation in the SCM by many Lutheran students has strengthened their interest in their own Church as well as in the Christian community.

## STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

Lutherans at the State Teachers College in West Chester usually comprised about one-tenth of the student body. In a total of 887 students in 1922, eighty-seven were members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Harry, while he was pastor for students in Philadelphia in the academic year of 1920-21, held worship service regularly once a month in the college chapel. A few townspeople also attended. The Board of Education in December, 1920 requested the Board of Home Missions to make a survey of West Chester. As a result, Calvary Church was organized in February, 1923 by the East Pennsylvania Synod. Three members of the college faculty were on the first church council. Various pastors served until 1928 when the Rev. Luther W. Evans became pastor. He resigned in 1934 to become an Army chaplain.

Progress was stimulated by regular visits of members of the staff, Miss Peper, Mr. Harry, and Miss Winston. As a rule the pastors succeeded better with the students than they did with the townspeople in building up a congregation. Five members of the church council of eleven, in 1929, were students; students were encouraged to become guest members with voting privileges. For a number of years the Board allocated $800 to assure this ministry to students.

The East Pennsylvania Synod unfortunately felt itself unable to go forward with plans for a church edifice which congregation, faculty members, and students felt imperative in 1930. By action of the Board, Mr. Harry was permitted to be the pastor of Calvary Church from July, 1934 to the fall of 1936, so as to provide the necessary leadership. During this time, though Lutheran students did not number two hundred, they came from more than one hundred different parishes in Pennsylvania.

Calvary Church requested and was given honorable dismissal to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1936. A well-located Baptist church building was purchased in September of that year and Mr. Harry preached the dedicatory sermon. With an adequate church building, work among students was advanced steadily from 1937 through 1942. The pastor was the Rev. J. H. K. Miller who resigned to become a chaplain in the Army.

Following five months of service by the Rev. C. J. Harris, the Rev. W. H. Ralston was called by Calvary Church in May, 1943. All indebtedness was removed and plans were made for future renovations. Five Lutheran professors were added to the faculty in 1946. Lutheran students numbering three hundred formed one of the largest campus church-related groups and became a force in college life. In addition, students supported church and Bible school attendance, sang in the choir, and had representation on the church council through a Lutheran faculty man.

### SCHOOLS IN METROPOLITAN BALTIMORE

The Ministerial Association of Baltimore in November, 1921 "appointed a committee to take over the entire student problem." By the next fall, "the committee secured names and addresses of all Lutherans in our local educational institutions and hospitals and distributed them among the pastors." But the Association did not see its way clear to adopt Mr. Harry's suggestion that a city committee on work with students be formed. That same season the Rev. R. D. Clare, D.D., pastor of St. Mark's Church, and later for two terms a member of the Board of Education, invited all students to a formal dinner as guests of his congregation. This was attended by about one hundred students from the Johns Hopkins University, University of Maryland, and Goucher College. The function became a traditional and memorable feature of the early program. At St. Mark's, with Mr. Harry present, in May 1924 about twenty-five students adopted a constitution and presented nominations for officers. Mr. George Gulck, later a medical missionary in Liberia, was in this group. Two hundred Lutherans were registered at the three chief institutions the next year and "a third quarterly meeting of the LSA was being planned for February."

With no responsible co-ordinator of the work, as might be expected, the various pastors found it difficult to provide aggressive leadership. All the problems connected with ministering to students in a metropolitan area were illustrated in Baltimore. Local students in its universities, liberal arts and teachers colleges, professional and art schools, often lost touch with their city congregations and other students made no church contacts. A committee proposed to the Maryland Synod at its meeting in the spring of 1926 that it raise $2,000 providing that the Board raise the same amount, for a student pastor in Baltimore-Washington. The minutes of the Board for January, 1931 note the fact that a pastor could be used in this area.

Miss Markley, in 1937, appeared before the Ministers' Conference, composed of pastors from American Lutheran and United Lutheran Churches, to plead for co-operative work in the student field. At the request of the Board of Education, the Rev. Leon N. Zahn was appointed chairman of a student committee by the president of the Conference. The Board provided a small amount for expenses and Miss Markley was named consultant. From the procedure developed the later stabilized plans. Students from the several academic institutions and from the Lutheran Motherhouse elected officers and advisers. They held regular meetings, usually in St. Mark's Church, and carried on programs of merit.

A Lutheran Nurses Guild also was developed largely through the continued leadership of Sister Martha Hansen, directing sister of the Baltimore Motherhouse. The Rev. Henry J. Whiting of the Inner Mission Society was elected adviser of the Guild in 1941.

A directing committee for student work was set up in September, 1941. The original members were the Rev. R. D. Clare, D.D., named by the Maryland Synod; the Rev. J. L. Deaton, D.D., named by the Board; the Rev. C. J. Wolf, D.D., named by the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Church; Miss Carrie M. Probst, of Goucher College; and Mr. Zahn as co-ordinator. A vigorous metropolitan student association functioned with Herbert Wolf of the Johns Hopkins University as president. About four hundred students were known to be enrolled in the various institutions. With the help of the Women's Missionary Union, delegates attended regional conferences and the national Ashram. Mr. Wolf in 1943 was elected president of the North Atlantic Region.

A part-time worker in the student field was inducted in the fall of 1942. The budget on which the directing committee operated was provided by the Board of Education and the Maryland Synod in equal amounts and by the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Church. Mr. Donald F. Bautz, formerly a student at Wagner College, enrolled at the Johns Hopkins

University, was chosen and gave a productive academic year of part-time service to students.

During the next several years work on local campuses was done by pastors designated by the directing committee of which Miss Winston became consultant. The program was unified by the metropolitan Lutheran Student Association. More than two hundred students were reached, including those at Towson State Teachers College.

A joint meeting of the directing committee of Baltimore and Washington was held on April 24, 1946. The possibility of the calling of a pastor for students in this territory was discussed. The resultant merged Board for Lutheran Student Work in the Baltimore-Washington territory agreed upon procedures on July 1. The Board was to include all official members of the two former directing committees. Among its duties was "to call, in conjunction with the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council, a full-time pastor for Lutheran Students." A call was extended to the Rev. C. W. Sprenkel, of Washington, who assumed his duties August 1, 1946.

## SCHOOLS IN METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In Washington the Inner Mission Society first took active responsibility in the student field. In May, 1923, at the time of the regular meeting of the Board of Education, Miss Markley talked to a group of Washington churchwomen on the subject. Correspondence and consultations of Mr. Harry with pastors brought the general response. "Conditions are peculiar here," referring, of course, to the large proportion of local students, night class students, and the great differences between the institutions. Reports from the Inner Mission office early in 1925 noted failure so far as service to students was concerned. Miss Frances Dysinger, the new executive secretary, in November, 1928 wrote to the Board of Education: "While it is not exactly Inner Mission work, my Board gave its consent to my devoting some time to this work." The result was the formation of a Lutheran Student Association at the University of Maryland in College Park, a suburb, in December, 1928 with Mr. Harry as guest speaker. An enterprising undergraduate, Henry J. Whiting, obtained a list of eighty Lutherans, including several faculty men. He was elected the first president of the new group.

Student work continued to be correlated by the executive secretary of the Inner Mission Society which was the only metropolitan intersynodical agency. In 1938 the Board of Education budgeted to it $250 earmarked for service in the various institutions to be rendered by designated pastors. Miss Dysinger personally worked among the smaller student groups. To her also goes the major credit for a ministry to nurses with the ultimate formation of the Lutheran Nurses Guild. At the two larger universities advisers chosen by the student groups were local pastors and faculty members.

Maryland University students, reorganized in December, 1928 by Miss Dysinger, from 1929 to 1939 had as their successful leader the Rev. S. H. Kornmann, the pastor of St. Stephen's Church. There followed him for the next two years Professor L. I. Highby, and then Professor Bernard J. Holm. Of the 225 Lutherans one hundred lived on campus.

The George Washington University Lutheran students, 214 of them, were invited by the Provost, Dr. W. A. Wilbur, to a meeting to effect an organization which would promote fellowship with one another and with their churches. The meeting was held April 21, 1931, at Luther Place Memorial Church. Provost Wilbur and Mr. Wickey were the guest speakers. The first president of the resultant Luther Club was Ralph H. Keister.

The Luther Club had for its energetic adviser Raymond J. Seeger, Ph.D., of the Department of Physics. He helped other church-related student groups at the university to organize and to function. In 1941, even in the Lutheran enrollment at the university of approximately 250, 150 had no local church connection. In 1940, Mr. Seeger was made director of the university chapel. Mr. Wickey was chapel speaker in three successive years. A pertinent quotation should be recorded: "More religious clubs are active than ever. The whole religious atmosphere at the university is much improved." Mr. Seeger, in 1936, was elected to membership on the Board of Education.

Metropolitan or area student conferences, begun in 1934 by the Luther Club, continued to be an annual event. The North Atlantic Region, of which Mr. Seeger was an adviser, was entertained in Washington in 1941 by George Washington students. One of their group, William Zeller, was elected regional president.

Co-ordination of service to all students in the metropolitan area was effected by the formation in September, 1941 of a directing committee. Members were the Rev. J. H. Mumper, D.D., named by the Maryland Synod; Miss Frances Dysinger, by the Board of Education; the Rev. Theodore Fricke, by the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Church. Dr. Alma Fogelberg and Dr. L. I. Highby, faculty members at George Washington and Maryland Universities, were also appointed.

Miss Markley was the consultant from the staff of the Board. The budget for the committee was provided in equal amounts by the Board of Education and the Maryland Synod, and by the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference.

The directing committee supervised the services of Miss Mary Heltibridle, who in September, 1941, as a graduate student at the George Washington University, entered upon half-time service to students at that institution and at Maryland University. She continued in this position until January, 1943 and amply demonstrated the value of a responsible counselor.

During the next two years the directing committee, with Miss Winston as consultant, appointed pastors to the various institutions so that student service on the campus, in the metropolitan area, in the region, and on national levels, was conserved and developed.

Merged into a Board for Lutheran Student Work in the Baltimore-Washington territory, all members urged the calling of a student pastor. Accordingly, a call was issued by the Student Commission of the National Lutheran Council and accepted by the Rev. C. W. Sprenkel, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, of Washington. Beginning August, 1946, Mr. Sprenkel carried forward delayed plans for a co-ordinated ministry to students in the two metropolitan centers.

## CHAPTER 10

# IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES

### VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—BLACKSBURG

This institution grew since 1920 from a small technical school to a nationally known institution. One of the first grants-in-aid for student work from the Board of Education was made when the Rev. H. P. Wyrick was pastor of the local congregation, Luther Memorial. From 1923 to 1931 the pastor was the Rev. S. C. Ballentine under whom the church, well situated near the campus, was remodeled. A unique arrangement gave the churches easy access to students: every pastor in the community in succession conducted devotions once a day for a week in the mess hall and for that service received a small stipend. The number of Lutheran students was not large but there were active faculty and administrative leaders: Professors Gudheim, Stahl, Gray, Vilbrandt, Ahalt, and Miss Olive Salem.

The Rev. D. W. Zipperer became pastor in 1932 and a student group was formed. "Twice as many students attend church as there are Lutheran students." Under Professor Ahalt's leadership students did deputation work and began to attend regional conferences.

The number of students grew steadily. The Rev. John Schmidt, the next pastor, in 1940 reported eighty-eight. The Rev. Robert E. Lee, his successor, in 1942 reported 110. In that year a student conference was held here for the Virginia area of the Southeastern Region. The Rev. John W. Cobb was the next pastor from June of 1943 to 1947, during the time when military students of the Lutheran faith reached seventy.

Thirteen staff and faculty members belonged to the small congregation. The pastor was considered a member of the staff of the institution in student personnel service, and was listed in the catalogue by the administration.

The importance of this growing group of students, which in later years included women, was recognized by the Board whose secretaries, particularly Mr. Harry, made regular visits to the campus. The Board in making annual grants-in-aid for the student work was joined by the Virginia Synod.

### UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—CHAPEL HILL

The group of students at the University of North Carolina was early recognized as a responsibility by the synodical field missionary, the Rev. Jacob L. Morgan, D.D. He was followed as pastor of Holy Trinity, in Raleigh, by the Rev. Arthur M. Huffman who during his pastorate from October, 1919 to March, 1924 provided some services for the men at the university. For three successive years, 1925, 1926, and 1927, the Rev. J. Lewis Thornburg who was pastor of the new mission congregation in Durham, twelve miles distant, received a small stipend from the Board to give leadership to the group of fewer than fifty students who met weekly as a Luther League for fellowship and discussion. At that time two students were listed as preparing for medical missions; one of them later gave a short term of service.

The plan of a secretary fellow was tried by the Board in cooperation with synod, with the hope that since there was no local congregation a qualified man who desired to do some graduate study could give desirable continuous leadership to the group. The first of such fellows was J. Frank Davis who served briefly in 1928-29. Then came George A. Metz in 1929-30, who was succeeded by Frank P. Cauble for two years. These men were guided by Mr. Harry who visited the campus regularly. The Board and the synod joined in providing the small budget required.

The Rev. Henry A. Schroder, pastor of St. Paul's in Durham, in the fall of 1933 took over the service to students at the university where he found fifty-eight students and one faculty man—Dr. E. C. Metzenthin. For the next academic year, 1934-35, the Rev. Roscoe B. Fisher served. After several months of work by the Rev. P. G. Kinney in 1936, the Rev. Mr. Schroder again was appointed pastor for students and continued in that capacity until the fall of 1942. During these years regular church services were provided for the students, first in one of the university buildings and later in the Parish House of the Methodist Church. The group grew to seventy-five with an increasing number of women and a few townsfolk. Leadership among the students was cultivated and officers for the regional and national LSAA were furnished. An area conference during the session of 1937-38 brought students from seven colleges in the state.

The Rev. Dorus P. Rudisill became pastor for students in September, 1942 when he entered upon the completion of his doctorate work at Duke University under a fellowship provided by the Board of Education. During his incumbency of almost four years the work rapidly expanded. The large number of V-12 and Pre-Flight Cadets added greatly to the opportunities. Fourteen states were represented among the regular attendants at the church service. The students for several years contributed to the budget. The Synod of North Carolina showed its serious intention of bringing this work to a successful issue by raising the salary of the pastor $900 in 1945.

A congregation, under the direction of the synod, was organized July, 1946 with forty confirmed members. With the aid of the Brotherhood and of individual friends, an excellent site was purchased and the cost of chapel furnishings—organ, chancel, font, bell, pews—was pledged. The Rev. E. C. Cooper, Ph.D., succeeded Dr. Rudisill, who in the summer of 1946 resigned to join the faculty of Lenoir Rhyne College.

### NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE—RALEIGH

Holy Trinity, in Raleigh, from its founding in 1911 was conscious of the students who came to North Carolina State College from congregations in all parts of the state. This fact was due to the vision of its organizer and first pastor, the Rev. Jacob L. Morgan, D.D. Successive pastors—the Rev. A. M. Huffman, 1919-24; the Rev. E. R. McCauley, 1924-29; and the Rev. R. B. Peery, D.D., 1931-33—continued to encourage students to take their places in the normal activities of the congregation. The Rev. C. E. Norman, who became pastor in September, 1933, carried on this policy. Secretaries of the Board always had close relation with the pastor and unusually effective congregational student committees, not only by correspondence but by visits. The active students of the group, which in 1939 reached its peak of eighty-three, were in touch with the program and responsibilities of the Lutheran Student Movement through representatives at annual regional conferences and through the fact that Mr. Norman for years was a regional adviser. The twenty-first annual conference of the Southeastern Region was entertained in 1944 with ninety delegates from fifteen campuses.

Such service as could be rendered to the military groups during World War II was given adequately. Ministering to students with a modest annual grant-in-aid from the Board was a normal and happy function in Holy Trinity, a congregation numbering about two hundred members. In the membership were included in 1925 five faculty men, and in 1946, seventeen. A number of them, particularly Professor Hilbert A. Fisher, were responsible leaders not only in the congregation but also in the Church.

### DUKE UNIVERSITY—DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

The Board of Education at times called attention to the need for congregations at educational centers of potential value to the Church. One such place, mentioned in the minutes of December, 1920, was Durham where the Church had lost heavily because of the lack of a local congregation. The pastors at Raleigh, the Rev. J. L. Morgan and his successor, had called on students in Durham. A mission congregation, St. Paul's, was organized in 1923 by the Synod of North Carolina. With the added help of the synodical Brotherhood, Women's Missionary Society, and the Luther League, the parish developed. In 1943 it became self-supporting, and the next year it liquidated the final $9,000 of building indebtedness.

The Board supported service to students through annual grants-in-aid and the secretaries guided the pastors. The first pastor, the Rev. J. Lewis Thornburg, in 1927 reported eighteen students; the next pastor, the Rev. Paul C. Sigmon, in 1931 listed forty-nine students. The Rev. Henry A. Schroder came to St. Paul's in November, 1931 and organized and vitalized student work. He wrote in 1933: "Lutheran student work at

Durham does well on the campus, but not off the campus. The latter fact is due to the opening of the two million dollar university chapel. Student attendance at all the city churches has been very much below former years." By 1936 Lutheran students numbered 118 from seventeen states: forty-four from Pennsylvania, twenty from New York, and eleven from North Carolina. This wide spread of the group made service to students especially imperative.

The School of Religion of Duke, beginning September, 1943, provided one of its students as a part-time assistant to Mr. Schroder. Their accounts of services rendered were published in the official annual reports of the Duke University Chapel. The Lutheran students, who were active in national, regional, and area activities, had representatives on the university religious council and carried its responsibilities well, including conducting vespers. During Religious Emphasis Week in 1944 and in 1945, Miss Winston was one of the invited leaders and speakers.

With the coming of V-12 men, the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council named Mr. Schroder as its representative and used the facilities of St. Paul's as a Service Center. It was open also to men from a Marine Corps unit, from an Army Finance School, and from near-by Camp Butner. Regular students found new impetus in helpfulness to this larger group.

St. Paul's was singularly fortunate in having in its active membership interested and co-operative faculty men. The congregation appreciated an annual formal morning service conducted by the students. Mr. Schroder increasingly cultivated intimate contacts with students and university administrators, stressing the place of the church in life.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—COLUMBIA

The University of South Carolina enrolled approximately one hundred Lutheran students through successive years. Naturally the majority were day students who belonged to one of the numerous congregations in Columbia or in the vicinity. Service to students was directed by city pastors chosen by the Ministerial Association: until 1932 by the Rev. P. D. Brown, D.D.; later, successively, by the Rev. J. Obert Kempson, the Rev. Palmer Pierce, the Rev. Edgar D. Ziegler, the Rev. John Schmidt, Litt.D. The secretaries of the Board regularly visited the student groups in Columbia.

Group consciousness and activity were strengthened by the co-operation of students at the Southern Theological Seminary. The university students in 1924 organized a Lutheran Student Council. The third annual conference of the Southeastern Region was held in Columbia in 1926. Relationship with the region varied considerably. Some years it was strong. A student at the university was the first woman ever to be elected as a regional president. The university group was host to one annual conference of the region; the Southern Seminary was host to three annual conferences.

The number of church students in 1940 numbered 115, of whom thirty-three lived on campus. By 1944 there were only thirty-five civilian students. But the sixty Lutheran military students at the university were actively served at the supper group meetings which were held at St. Paul's Church. A Lutheran Nurses Guild also functioned under the encouragement of some designated pastor.

Representatives of the Church were invited guests at the university on various occasions. Miss Markley was a capable leader at a sectional Student Volunteer Conference and at a Christian Mission in 1940. The Rev. F. E. Reinartz, D.D., in 1942 was a guest speaker at the University Christian Mission.

### CLEMSON COLLEGE—CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Clemson College, a state institution, was originally designed for agricultural training, and later became chiefly an engineering school. Students from all sections of the state attended it, and, after taking the proper courses in the military setup, were given commission. There was no Lutheran church in the community.

In September, 1925, the executive committee of the Synod of South Carolina took the following action: "That an effort be made to secure a pastor within the Piedmont Conference whose duty it shall be to look after our interests at Clemson College, namely, to secure an assembly hall, to arrange for services once a month, and to organize a Sunday School to meet every Lord's Day." At the same time the Board of Education was petitioned "for its moral and financial support of the work as the way is not open to carry it on apart from such support." This request was granted by the Board which continuously made a modest grant-in-aid for the work at Clemson. After the formation of a student committee in 1936, the synod also budgeted a small annual amount.

The Rev. J. L. Smith, of Greenville, S. C., visited Clemson regularly, beginning September, 1925. After that, from November, 1926 to May, 1928 monthly worship services were conducted by the Rev. R. A. Goodman, D.D., of Newberry College.

From 1928 a regular ministry to students at Clemson was carried on by the Rev. Ben M. Clark, pastor of St. John's Church in Walhalla, eighteen miles distant. With the co-operation of a few faculty men, Mr. Clark held weekly meetings and monthly or semimonthly Sunday services on the campus. For some years a regular Bible class was conducted by one of the faculty. Students attended communion services at St. John's. Lutheran enrollment from 1938 to 1944 was eighty. The war took all but twenty-five of the regular students; but the ASTP and the Advanced Engineering Detachment brought men from all parts of the Lutheran Church. These men Mr. Clark served in every possible way.

The student group at Clemson always was a vigorous fellowship. It was a contributor in 1933 to the Lutheran Seminary in Leningrad. It always functioned as one of the most active groups in the Southeastern Region; it regularly sent delegates to the conferences and furnished officers. It co-operated on the campus with the YMCA. Such co-operation made the recurrent visits of Mr. Harry from 1925 doubly valuable. The group in 1943 was instrumental in having the Rev. C. B. Caughman, Inner Mission executive of the synod, as one of the guest-leaders for Religious Emphasis Week. The annual conference of the Southeastern Region, arranged for 1942 and canceled because of war conditions, was held at Clemson in 1946.

The Synod of South Carolina in 1944 began to lay plans for the erection of an attractive chapel at Clemson. By the summer of 1946 the synodical Luther League had purchased a desirable site. Gifts were sought not only from individuals and organizations but also from Clemson Lutheran alumni, many of them prominent in the Church.

### WINTHROP COLLEGE—ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

The establishment of a congregation in Rock Hill is the direct result of the students attending the state college for women—Winthrop. Before the first visits to Winthrop in 1920 and 1922 by Miss Markley, a faculty member from St. John's Church in Charleston, Miss Fanny Beckman, regularly held meetings for Lutheran students who at that time numbered about sixty. In 1920 the Board of Education suggested that a study of Rock Hill be made with a view to opening a mission. Grace Church was started in June, 1923, backed by the Synod of South Carolina, the synodical Brotherhood, and Women's Missionary Society, which voted $20,000. Later the mission was assigned by the Board of American Missions to the Women's Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church for partial support. The Board of Education always made a grant-in-aid on salary. The first pastor, the Rev. Henry A. Schroder, served from June, 1923 to November, 1931. His successors were the Rev. C. B. Caughman for two years and then the Rev. J. W. Roof from April, 1934 to December, 1937.

An admirably situated and beautiful small stone church was dedicated in 1926. The number of Lutheran students always just about equaled the number of local church members. In 1924 there were thirty-three students and twenty-five local members; in 1945 there were fifty-seven in each group. Students furnished leadership in teaching in Sunday School as well as in maintaining a class often taught by a faculty member. They provided music for the worship service. They took charge of services at times. Most appropriately, they generously assisted in purchasing an organ on the twentieth anniversary of the dedication of the church.

The Rev. H. S. Petrea, D.D., became pastor of Grace Church in March 1938. He greatly strengthened relationships with the administration and enlisted in the work of the congregation several faculty members, including Dean Mowat Fraser, later acting-president during 1943-44. Mr. Petrea and the comparatively small group of students—the largest number was ninety, in 1944—made a conspicuous contribution to the religious life of the student body of more than a thousand. The comfortable parsonage next to the church, built through personal arrangements made by Mr. Petrea, became the meeting place for the student group which usually included in its program serious study.

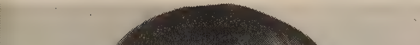
The Board of Education was closely associated with the work at Winthrop by frequent visits of the staff. Miss Markley was a guest on the campus fifteen times and met not only with the church students but also with the YWCA, its officers and secretary, and with the directors of other church-related student groups. Miss Markley in 1934 and in 1940 was one of a group of various church leaders invited for a Religious Emphasis Week. Dr. Gould Wickey was a guest for Religious Emphasis Week in 1943 and in 1946.

The group at Winthrop was influential in the Southeastern Region. It furnished many officers including presidents—Winifred Losse, in 1940, and Anna Margaret Lominick in 1945. In 1945 it entertained the twenty-second annual conference of the region, at which Miss Winston was one of the leaders.

Chaplain and Mrs. Remsberg, of Wittenberg College, at home to students

The Rev. Charles W. Kegley, Ph.D.
Counselor and Pastor for Students
in Metropolitan Chicago, 1934 to 1940

The Rev. Henry O. Yoder
Pastor for Students
University of Michigan, 1932-



The Rev. Edward J. Blenker
Pastor for Students
University of Wisconsin, 1937-1941

The Rev. George J. Aigner
Pastor for Students
in Metropolitan Chicago, 1940-1945

At the Student House of the University of Wisconsin. The Rev. A. Henry Hetland, Pastor for Students since April, 1944; Paul Beckstrand, vice-president of LSAA, 1947-48; Kenneth Wieg and Lois Woelffer, class of 1948, the former a pretheological student; Noreen Obrecht, student nurse

CHAPTER 11

# IN THE EAST CENTRAL STATES

## OHIO UNIVERSITY—ATHENS

Before 1918 two prominent faculty men at Ohio University endeavored without success to have a Lutheran Church established in Athens. They were Professor Henry W. Elson and Professor C. L. Martzolff. The latter became active in the work of the university student pastor supported jointly by several denominations. In 1921-22 the Board of Education asked Professor Martzolff to assume some responsibilities for Lutheran students and made him a grant of $100 for expenses, part of which he allocated to the work of the university student pastorate. The three successive university pastors, the Reverends Hanke, Bond, and Ludwig, were helpful to the Lutheran students. A token contribution to their work was made by the Board for several years. Staff visits were made in February, 1921 by Miss Markley and again in 1929 and 1931. Miss Peper visited in 1923, 1925, and 1926—in 1923 with a group of church board representatives. After several visits by the Rev. E. C. Xander, of Columbus, occasional services were held and an association of students effected. This called itself the Wartburg Club and was encouraged in its successful functions for several years by Dean Irma Voigt.

With the appointment by the Ohio Synod of a student committee in 1926 new interest in the group, numbering approximately seventy-five, was aroused. The Ohio Synod part-time pastor for students, the Rev. Paul E. Keyser, ministered to those students in 1929-30. The Student Service Commission of the

Joint Synod of Ohio, formed in 1928, assumed in 1930 its share of responsibility. From that time there was complete co-operation between the Board of Education, the Ohio Synod, and the Student Service Commission of the Joint Synod—later, of the American Lutheran Conference. All put Ohio University into their budgets for small sums. Board secretaries, representatives of the synodical committee and of the Commission made occasional visits to the campus. They helped keep students in touch with the Ohio Valley Region of the LSAA. In addition, pastors from neighboring parishes conducted regular services for some years. By common agreement these pastors included from 1931 to 1945 the Rev. Arthur Kuhlman, of Columbus; the Rev. A. L. Heyde, of Logan; the Rev. Karl Mix, of Lancaster; the Rev. Walter Sodt and the Rev. L. H. Mohrkoff, both of Pomeroy.

### STATE UNIVERSITY—BOWLING GREEN, OHIO

Effective service to students was begun in the fall of 1926 by the pastor of First Lutheran Church, a mission, the Rev. J. Lewis Smith. The first meetings were held in the old gymnasium of the university. Later Mr. Smith personally purchased a large house conveniently located which became the center of social activities and of regular Sunday evening devotional services attended by fifty to sixty students. "Frequent visits of the secretaries, stressing the importance of the Lutheran Student Association in the life of every student, and taking a large delegation to student conventions, certainly brought results." In 1930 the Ohio Valley regional conference was held here and William Miller, a local student in the class of 1933, was elected president. The following year he was treasurer of the Lutheran Student Association of America.

The Rev. D. T. Holland became pastor in 1931. Cordial relations with the administration were strengthened. With the encouragement of a small number of faculty, previously enlisted and including Professor W. E. Singer, the work developed rapidly. A fine response from the group of about one hundred students was given to a unique program of study and discussion called "The Curriculum of the Church."

From 1935-38 the pastors of the local congregation were the Rev. W. S. Anderson and the Rev. E. R. Walborn. The next pastor, the Rev. Walter Charlesworth, continued to carry a program for students with the arduous work of building up a congregation. By 1941 known Lutheran students had reached 125. Through the years the Board gave its service through the secretaries and budgeted modest sums to this work through the student committee of the Ohio Synod.

### OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—COLUMBUS

Indianola Lutheran Church in Columbus was organized in May, 1917 with twenty-eight members and had as one purpose, "to minister to Lutheran students who are in attendance at Ohio State University." By December, 1921 when the parish building was dedicated, the pastor, the Rev. E. Clyde Xander, had more than sixty in his student Bible class. Out of a total of 412 known church students, about half lived in their own homes. Until Mr. Xander resigned in the summer of 1925 to become dean of Midland College, the work grew in a remarkable manner. There were regular visits from the staff and annual grants-in-aid from the Board.

Under the next pastor, the Rev. C. A. Robertson, from 1926 to 1930, efforts were made by Mr. Harry to organize one Lutheran Student Association at the university. The second group functioned under the leadership of the Rev. Paul E. Bierstedt, pastor of the American Lutheran Church, St. Luke's. The Board of Education at its June, 1928 meeting passed the resolution "that the university secretary be authorized to endeavor to establish a full-time university pastor at Columbus, Ohio, serving the Ohio State University and surrounding schools, jointly representing and supported by the Joint Synod of Ohio, the Ohio Synod, and this Board if possible." The Synod of Ohio, with the concurrence of the Board in September, 1929 appointed a part-time pastor for students, the Rev. Paul E. Keyser. He worked not only in Columbus, but also in Athens and in Oxford. During this time the student group met alternately at Indianola Church and at St. Luke's.

The Board of Education, through Mr. Harry, developed close relationships with the Ohio Synod. All projects for student service in the state were worked out in conjunction with the synodical student committee. The budget so determined was provided equally by the Board and the synod and administered by the synod. From 1921 staff secretaries regularly visited Ohio State University and other institutions in the state. There were regular consultations on all questions of policy and procedure.

The developing integration of work among the students at the university was demonstrated by a unique project. The three hundred and more students who lived on or near campus were visited by a group of Capital University students. Students of Hamma Divinity School shared in this project of a simultaneous visit for several years after its inception in 1937.

In 1937 the Board of Education and the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Church considered the calling of a pastor for students. The Luther Foundation was organized in 1939 but it was not incorporated until 1945. The Foundation, whose chairman was the Rev. Paul E. Bierstedt, pastor of St. Luke's, in September, 1940 elected Mr. George Bair, a graduate of Wittenberg College, as secretary fellow. The following year it chose Miss Mary Beth Kuhn, a graduate of Lenoir Rhyne College, to act in that capacity.

A well-located student house was purchased in 1945 with the financial backing of the Ohio Synod, the Board of Education, and the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, at a cost of $12,000. As hostess and secretary, Miss Margaret P. Schroder, a graduate of Duke University, was appointed in September, 1945. The group consciousness of the students was strengthened, though there always had been co-operation through the Lutheran Student Association with national and regional progress. Several times the local group was host to the Ohio Valley regional conference.

The students of the United Lutheran Church continued to find at Indianola Church a normal church home during the pastorates of the Rev. L. A. Sittler, 1930-38, and the Rev. E. R. Walborn from 1938 to 1946.

### MIAMI UNIVERSITY—OXFORD, OHIO

In Oxford, where Miami University, the second institution established by Ohio under the Land Grant of 1787, was founded in 1809, there never was a Lutheran Church. A first exploratory visit by Miss Markley early in 1921 disclosed twenty-four women and thirty-one men registered as Lutheran. A year later, visiting the campus with other church board secretaries, she found forty-three women and twenty-one men of the church. A Wartburg Club was formed which contributed $36.50 to European Relief through the National Lutheran Council. During this and the next academic year, the Rev. E. C. Xander, of Columbus, made several visits to the campus for group meetings and for calling on men.

By the fall of 1923, the Rev. Frank S. Delo, pastor of the congregation in Darrtown, ten miles distant, whose parsonage was in Oxford, did some personal work with students. Five subsequent visits by Miss Markley and several by the Rev. Paul E. Keyser, student pastor for the Ohio Synod in 1929-30, who reorganized the students, demonstrated the necessity for a student pastorate. To it was called by the Synod of Ohio the Rev. F. D. Daubenbis. He had 125 students to serve and was pastor of the Darrtown parish from September, 1931 to January, 1933.

During the years 1937 to 1942, by agreement between the Board, the synod, and the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, local pastors were charged with keeping in personal touch with students and providing occasional services. These were the Rev. P. J. Renz, of Middletown; the Rev. Karl Mueller, of Hamilton; and the Rev. W. R. Makley, of Middletown. The university administration, through the proper officials, was always most co-operative with the efforts the Church made through visiting secretaries and pastors to serve its students. In the latter year one hundred men and sixty-five women students were reported as Lutheran.

Definite concrete plans for effective service to students were made in November, 1941 by a special committee representing the Board and the Ohio Synod, the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, and the Ohio District of the American Lutheran Church. As a result, the Rev. H. C. TerVehn, pastor at Darrtown, was conjointly called as pastor for Lutheran students at Miami University and Western College for Women, and assumed his duties in August, 1942. Mr. TerVehn was duly designated by the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council as its representative to military students during the war. Lutheran enrollments at the university fluctuated between one and two hundred. Group meetings were welcomed in the parsonage. Sunday morning worship service was held regularly in the Oxford chapel of the university. The imperative need for a chapel and parsonage which can serve students adequately was recognized. Toward such a project the Board in 1945 voted $5,000.

### UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA—MORGANTOWN

St. Paul's Church, in Morgantown, was strategically placed at the entrance of the university campus. Its valuable service to students always was out of proportion to its membership and to the number of students. Pastors were the Rev. H. H. Bagger, 1918-21; the Rev. W. F. Bare, 1921-25; the Rev. D. M. Funk, 1925-29. The Rev. W. R. Hashinger became pastor in 1929.

The number of students reported after Mr. Harry's first visit in February, 1923 was fifty-one. The number in 1939 was eighty-five. During World War II Mr. Hashinger served Lutheran students in the ASTP with conspicuous success. They numbered sixty when there were only fifteen civilian students. Chief stress was laid upon church attendance and supper meetings addressed by university faculty and other leaders. Several students were won for the ministry.

The Board, through its secretaries, Mr. Harry and Miss Markley, kept contacts by twelve visits and by correspondence with the students and pastor. Modest grants-in-aid from the Board and, in later years, from the West Virginia Synod gave deserved recognition to the service of the congregation.

The interest and co-operation of a few faculty members strengthened the position of Mr. Hashinger in the campus religious council. One result was the invitation from the council to Miss Markley to be a member of visiting church board secretaries for Religious Emphasis Week in 1926 and in 1929 and for a University Christian Mission in 1939. The Lutheran Student Association took its proper place on the campus. It was host to the annual conference in 1931 and was always constructively active in the Ohio Valley Region.

### PURDUE UNIVERSITY—LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Work with students, according to the records of the Board, "began in earnest" in April, 1920 when an Association of Lutheran Students was formed at Purdue University. The Rev. T. B. Epting was then pastor of the mission congregation, Holy Trinity, in Lafayette, Indiana. By November, 1924, when the Rev. F. W. Teichmann was pastor, the group called itself The Inkwell Club. Mr. Teichmann for several years paid regular visits to Lutheran students at the University of Indiana, in Bloomington. Secretaries of the Board also visited the campus. The responsibility of ministering to Lutheran students, however, was left to the Missouri Synod after it organized a congregation in Bloomington.

The Rev. H. C. Stolldorf was called in 1928 by Holy Trinity. Mr. Stolldorf, who had just been graduated from the Chicago Lutheran Seminary, followed the brief pastorate of the Rev. F. B. Heibert, D.D. The congregation had the financial assistance of the Board of American Missions and of the Indiana Synod. Because of responsibility in the student field, the Board of Education made a grant-in-aid for the pastor's salary. Board secretaries visited the pastor and students beginning in 1920. Mr. Harry had the responsibility for guidance since 1922 and made frequent visits. He was one of the invited guest leaders and speakers at the Religious Emphasis Week, in November, 1942.

Students functioned from 1926 to 1938 through the Luther League connected with the congregation and used its materials. With the formation of a Lutheran Student Association, biweekly discussion and devotional meetings were held regularly. The arrangement ultimately was that the discussion group met in the University Union on Thursday and the devotional group met in the pastor's home on Sunday in a vesper fireside service. In 1945 groups of not more than six, called Carolus groups, gathered weekly for Bible study and worship.

The religious council of the university always had the wholehearted co-operation of Mr. Stolldorf. The student committee of the Trinity congregation in a 1937 report is noted as being the Lutheran representatives in the council. Next year, under the council, Mr. Stolldorf was one of the radio preachers and taught a class in New Testament for one semester. Some years after that Mr. Stolldorf was a leader at the freshman camp, gave a series of lectures for the Wesley Foundation, and preached the sermon for union communion Sunday.

Of the Lutheran students a large group belonged to the Missouri Synod, and was served by its own pastor. In 1935 there were 142 students of the Missouri Synod and only eighty-two others. By 1938, 192 students came from the various bodies in the National Lutheran Council; 141 were from the United Lutheran Church; Missouri Synod students numbered 159. In the academic year of 1943-44 there were a total of 422 civilian students and of 120 military students. Toward service to this latter group $100 was contributed by the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council.

The high regard in which the religious council and the administration held Mr. Stolldorf's influence on the campus is amply attested by the fact that the administration in January, 1945 named him Civilian Protestant Chaplain for Purdue University.

Continued increase in enrollment of Lutheran students, especially of women, caused the Board to raise its grant-in-aid so as to provide a woman counselor to assist Mr. Stolldorf. Following her resignation after four months of service, an office secretary was procured.

The fact that Holy Trinity Church was not in the university district made the ministry to students difficult. The assistance of several faculty members in the church council, in the student committee, and as Bible-school teachers strengthened the work. Mr. Stolldorf's position as student secretary for the Indiana Synod kept pastors and people alert to the opportunities and responsibilities at Purdue. Under the uninterrupted leadership of Mr. Stolldorf there was a wholesome development of student participation in the normal activities of the growing congregation. Students also carried their obligations as a Christian group on the campus and as a unit in the regional and national Lutheran Student Association.

A student house near the university was noted as a real need in a report of 1922. A number of obstacles precluded the attainment of this goal. Plans for such a house were finally taking form in 1945. Their achievement was left to the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—CHAMPAIGN

The pastor of Grace Church, the Rev. F. B. Heibert, was officially recognized as pastor for students at the University of Illinois in September 1919. The Board of Education then voted him a stipend on his salary and an expense allowance. This recognition and help for his service to students he richly deserved. A fine group of men and women students responded to his leadership. He had come to a struggling mission congregation in the summer of 1913 and had brought new life to it. The completed edifice of Grace Church was dedicated in June, 1919. An organ was dedicated in October, 1922. Half of its cost had been paid for by students who over the years had carried a $1,000 building-and-loan share and had given an additional $500. The rewarding pastorate of Rev. Mr. Heibert closed September, 1925.

The Rev. Alfred J. Beil was pastor of Grace Church from February, 1926 to October, 1930. During this time a commodious room near the campus was rented for student headquarters and devotional service on Sunday evening. Of the four hundred Lutheran students, one hundred were served directly and capably. Half of the total number were of the Missouri Synod, and a minority came from the United Lutheran

Church. The students published a local paper, had representation in campus religious activities. The group was an active part of the Lutheran Student Association of America; it had delegates at the national conventions at Augustana College in 1923 and at Madison in 1926. Several times the regional conference was entertained.

The pastorate of the Rev. Dwight P. Bair, D.D., lasted from February, 1931 to the spring of 1944. A student committee of the congregation assisted him. By 1938 there were 499 men and 149 women students registered as Lutheran, with twenty-four faculty people known to belong to the Church. The congregation received from the Board of Education $800 and from the Illinois Synod $600, in order that adequate service might be rendered to students. The student committee of the synod also gave personal attention to the work by visits of the chairman. The Synod of Illinois consistently and constantly aided in the service to students at the university. Up until 1935, Mr. Harry and Miss Markley regularly visited the pastor and students. In later years, by the allocation of particular duties to the secretaries, directing this work became the responsibility of Miss Markley.

A secretary fellowship was begun in September, 1940, conjointly supported in the amount of $600 by the Board and the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference. For the first year the position was filled by Omer Otterness, a 1940 graduate. The second secretary fellow was Ordell Peterson, Augustana, A.B. 1941. Both men were able to stay only one year, because the war necessitated their entering the Lutheran Theological Seminaries at Minneapolis and Rock Island. Following them from September through December, 1942, Mrs. Helen Hull acted as student secretary. Office facilities and a place for Sunday evening meetings of students were provided during these years at McKinley Presbyterian Foundation. Much student initiative was developed under these secretaries. A co-operative Lutheran House was used by about twenty men, among them two presidents of the local group.

The Rev. Otto Proehl, of the American Lutheran congregation in near-by Philo, took over the direction of student service in October, 1944, by agreement of the Board and the Student Service Commission and Grace Church. He gathered a substantial group and reanimated the work. An institute on church and social problems arranged by Mr. Proehl brought to the campus pastors of different synods both in 1945 and 1946. They aroused interest among students and faculty beyond the Lutheran Church. Through Mr. Proehl's untiring efforts the long-cherished idea of a Lutheran Student Foundation to enlist the enthusiasm of all bodies of the National Lutheran Council became a reality in 1945. One of the contributing factors was the request of the enlarged local committee on student work to the Board of Education for $5,000. In granting this request the Board demonstrated anew its concern for a unified work. Professor J. T. Geissendorfer, a member of Grace Church and over the years a friend of students, was elected chairman of the Foundation.

The Rev. Axel C. Larsen became pastor of Grace Church January, 1945 and energetically took over the ministry to students, September, 1945. He served under the joint auspices of the Board of Education and of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference. He had some secretarial assistance in the part-time work of the president of the campus

Lutheran group, Phyllis Brandt. The gains of the previous year were fully conserved and notable progress was achieved under Mr. Larsen and the Foundation before the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council took over in July 1946.

### SCHOOLS IN METROPOLITAN CHICAGO—ILLINOIS

Service to students in Chicago was always a major concern of the Board of Education. This concern showed itself not only by visits of secretaries but by giving modest grants-in-aid to pastors near educational centers who had made contacts with students. For example, the Rev. C. R. W. Kegley, pastor of Epiphany Church from 1911 to 1919, had served students, especially nurses, in the professional schools of the West Side. Returning to the same pastorate in 1924, he continued, until his death in 1932, his program of Sunday evening meetings, including a worship service, a discussion hour, and a social period, which attracted regularly about thirty students.

It took years to find a framework into which service to students in a metropolitan area could be fitted. The many varied types of institutions, the vast geographical area, the tremendous number of students, were some of the factors helping to make the picture complex. The fact that many of the students lived in their own homes and were members of congregations belonging to every possible Lutheran body helped to confuse the picture. The secretaries of the Board, chiefly Mr. Harry up to 1938, and after that Miss Markley, were constantly in touch through frequent visits with the needs and opportunities. The continued increase of students who came to the city from all parts of the Church demanded some kind of unified program. As early as

May, 1923 the Lutheran clubs of the University of Chicago and of Northwestern University invited all students listed at various institutions in Chicago to a dinner "for the purpose of becoming acquainted with each other as well as with the plans of the Lutheran Church for Lutheran students in our City."

The program grew slowly and developed naturally from the several efforts to serve students in the metropolitan area. The ultimate pattern included the calling of a pastor with no parish responsibilities, to minister to students.

Mr. Carl Walter and Mr. Kenneth Hurst, students at the Chicago Lutheran Seminary, in 1923 and 1924, on a small stipend from the Board, visited students in the Loop and gathered the names of almost two hundred. The Chicago Conference of the Women's Missionary Society of the Illinois Synod put $100 into this project. And a committee of clergy and laity promised $200. At this time Mr. Harry reported that "efforts to secure a pastor for students are nearing success as the result of many conferences with laymen and pastors."

In 1934 the Board asked Mr. Charles W. Kegley, then a middler at Chicago Lutheran Seminary and a graduate student at Northwestern University, to work with students on that campus. Mr. Kegley, as an undergraduate, had been closely associated with his father who served groups of professional students. Mr. Kegley's widening acquaintance with students on many campuses made it possible for him in 1934 and in 1935 to conduct successful metropolitan conferences for students. Much assistance for the former came from Mr. Carl E. Lund-Quist, previously a president of the Lutheran Student Association of America, then doing practical pastoral work in Chicago as a student of Augustana Seminary. Ten institutions were represented at the first conference and fourteen at the second. Speakers were Dr. L. Franklin Gruber, president of the Chicago Lutheran Seminary; the Rev. Victor Pearson, D.D., of an Augustana parish; Dr. Orlando Ingvoldstad, and Miss Markley.

By October, 1935 activities had taken such form that a Metropolitan Student Council evolved with Mr. Kegley, as adviser. It was made up of representatives of graduate and professional schools, universities, colleges, art and business schools, and schools of nursing. Through it about two thousand students were reached. In addition to holding local conferences, the council acted as hosts in 1935 and 1937 to the conferences of the Hub Region, for which it always furnished strong leadership.

Mr. Kegley in 1936 was appointed by the Board a secretary fellow to serve students in the Chicago area in connection with his graduate work at Northwestern University. In 1938, after he was specifically ordained by the Illinois Synod for such work, Mr. Kegley was regularly called by the Board for pastoral service to students. He thus became the second metropolitan pastor for Lutheran students without congregational responsibilities, the other being in Philadelphia.

The Illinois Synod as early as 1927 had an active committee on student work which reported on the situation in Chicago and encouraged every advance. By 1938 the allocation to the expenses of work in the metropolitan area had increased to $900, and in 1943 reached the peak of $1,100. The concern of the synod was not limited to the budget. The committee was always in close touch with the secretaries of the Board. It was helpful and constructive in all plans promulgated by the successive metropolitan pastors.

The interest of local laymen and clergy developed in the twenties by Mr. Harry crystallized in 1938 into a group appropriately named Friends of Lutheran Students. Under the leadership of the Rev. Charles Leslie Venable, D.D., the enthusiasm of men and women and pastors of several Lutheran bodies was effectively channeled both in matters of service and financial assistance. The Lutheran Alumni Fellowship, too, was of assistance in enlarging a constituency of concerned laity.

Patterns for service became clear. Printed material, personal calls, small groups, larger conferences, reached students in almost two hundred institutions of varying types. A Lutheran Nurses Guild with able leadership provided by Augustana Hospital and the Lutheran Deaconess Hospital, in 1937 sponsored a conference on medical missions, attended by one hundred fifty nurses from fourteen nursing schools. The first president of the National Lutheran Nurses Guild, Edith Bergquist Lazarski, came from this group. Vespers and Lenten communions for students were held for several years at Concordia and at Wicker Park churches, of which the Rev. Carl E. Lund-Quist and the Rev. Charles Leslie Venable, D.D., were pastors.

The Rev. George H. Aigner was called by the Board to the student pastorate in the fall of 1940, upon the resignation of Mr. Kegley to accept a call to St. Paul's Church in Evanston. Mr. Aigner at Wittenberg College and Hamma Divinity School had been a leader in student circles and was a former president of the Lutheran Student Association of America. As a pastor in Terre Haute, he was an active promoter of the Christian Student Movement in Indiana. He took over leadership in a vigorous manner.

New impetus and scope were given to the student work by the formation in September, 1940 of a directing committee composed of representatives from the American Lutheran Conference, as well as from the United Lutheran Church. At the first meeting the Rev. C. L. Venable, D.D., was elected chairman and Mr. Aigner, secretary. Other members nominated by the Board of Education were Mr. H. S. Bechtolt and Mrs. Arthur Johnson; by the Illinois Synod, the Rev. F. A. Kunz; by the American Lutheran Conference, Dr. L. O. Anderson and Dr. G. Everett Arden. The function of the directing committee was to hear reports of subcommittees and of the pastor for students; to act as a clearing house for information and to take up questions of policy; to assist in arrangements of conferences; to carry forward the Friends of Lutheran Students and to stimulate their support. Adequate recognition was given to the fact that Mr. Aigner was serving students of the United Lutheran Church and of the American Lutheran Conference. Through its Student Service Commission in 1942 the latter began to make annual appropriations to the expenses of the metropolitan work.

A significant event in the city-wide program likely to become traditional was the inauguration of a Lutheran pre-Lenten vesper service in Rockefeller Memorial Chapel of the University of Chicago, to which the youth of all Lutheran bodies were invited. During the war years Mr. Aigner gave regular attention to patients in the hospital at the Great Lakes Naval Station, under the direction and with the financial support of the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council. After five fruitful years of leadership, Mr. Aigner resigned to become pastor of St. Paul's Church in Evanston.

The directing committee during Mr. Aigner's pastorate gained in influence. Its chairman was Mr. Howard S. Bechtolt, who for a number of years was a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Bechtolt, as a young teacher, had attended the Lutheran Student Association of America Convention at Augustana College in 1923; and for a number of years up to 1946, he was national treasurer.

The Rev. Paul W. Dieckman, pastor of Holy Communion Church in Detroit and president of the Michigan Synod, was called to become pastor for students in Metropolitan Chicago by the Board of Education and the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference. Mr. Dieckman was installed December 7, 1945, by Dr. Armin G. Weng, president of the Illinois Synod, with Dr. Oscar Benson, president of the Illinois District of the Augustana Synod, preaching the sermon. Complete co-operation was now achieved. Local laity and clergy had worked toward this through Friends of Lutheran Students and through the directing committee. Miss Markley, from 1936, was the consultant and staff representative in plans and program. The executive secretary of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, the Rev. F. A. Schiotz, D.D., from 1938 was active in every phase of the program and consistently promoted co-operation. The Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council, which in war years contributed $400 to the general budget, in the spring of 1946 provided as an assistant for the many veteran students, a former chaplain. During the first year of the pastorate plans were consummated for a Lutheran Student Foundation. With two thousand students reached by various contacts and five hundred or more served in some personal way, Mr. Dieckman enlisted the enthusiastic co-operation of clergy and laity of all the synods of the National Lutheran Council, as well as the support of students, both graduate and undergraduate.

## UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Board of Education in 1920 named as pastor for students at the University of Chicago the Rev. C. E. Paulus, pastor of Woodlawn-Immanuel Church. He had begun service to students in 1917. By 1918 there was a Luther Club. But even in 1921 the YWCA secretary asked the visiting member of the staff of the Board, "Will you have the German or the Norwegian Lutheran names? Or the Evangelical?" A list of thirty women students finally was handed over. Miss Annabel Ireland was president of the Luther Club in 1921-22 and was the only woman present at Toledo when the Lutheran Student Association of America was organized. There she was elected the corresponding secretary; and at the first convention held in 1923 at Augustana College she was elected vice-president. With the completion of the present fine church, more students attended services at Woodlawn-Immanuel. Louise Howe, a local church member of the class of 1926, was most helpful. She was given a small stipend by the Board to assist in calling on students in 1927-28. Woodlawn-Immanuel remained the church home for out-of-town United Lutheran students and Dr. Paulus exercised an uninterrupted personal ministry of great influence.

The Lutheran students functioned with varied degrees of success from 1918 until Mr. Charles W. Kegley became a leader in the student field in 1934. The group at the university became outstanding in the Metropolitan Student Council. The Mississippi Valley held its twelfth annual conference as guests of the university group and reorganized as the Hub Region of the Lutheran Student Association of America. The group and its student pastors continued to be powerful in the city, regional, and national student circles.

The influence of the Lutheran group was exerted as well as enhanced by the co-operation of student pastors and student officers with the Interchurch Religious Council under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of Rockefeller Memorial Chapel. Beginning in 1938, the pastors with the president of the group met regularly in Dean Gilkey's office with other church-related students and pastors and with the Christian Association secretaries. The result was a spirit of understanding that strengthened all Christian work on the campus. Not the least of the contribution in influence and service to the total Christian program was that made by Lutheran pastors and students. Upon the suggestion of the student pastors, invitations to Lutheran clergymen to be guest preachers at the chapel were extended by Dr. Gilkey. Some of these were Dr. Paul E. Scherer, Dr. Rees Edgar Tulloss, Dr. Gould Wickey, Dr. Franklin C. Fry.

Mr. Kegley was given a brief leave of absence from his duties in the summer of 1939. As one of the leaders of the Lutheran delegation from the United States of more than twenty men and women, he attended the World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam. Mr. Kegley's impact was far-reaching. From 1937 to 1941 he was secretary of the Chicago Church Federation on Protestant work with students and edited its publications dealing with that subject. He was a frequent guest speaker at colleges, universities, and seminaries in the Middle West. His leadership was felt not only in Lutheran circles; it was potent in the interdenominational and ecumenical aspects of Christian work with students.

Mr. Aigner took over the work energetically in the fall of 1940. His opportunities at the university included not only a strong program of personal counseling and of group meetings for students of the Church but also of growing leadership in interchurch student activities. Religious Emphasis Week, too, became more meaningful under a plan proposed by Mr. Aigner. Certain pastors of city churches were invited to call upon a certain number of students living on campus. Among these were graduate students, including teachers, pastors, missionaries. Many of them took vital parts in the regular group meetings.

The Rev. Paul W. Dieckman was inducted into student activities immediately upon taking over the metropolitan student pastorate in November, 1945. At that time the twenty-third annual conference of the Hub Region was held at the University of Chicago. As a consequence, he was introduced to delegates not only from city institutions but from many colleges and universities of the region. Mr. Dieckman's prompt acquaintance with leaders on the campus was greatly facilitated by the modest office rented by the directing committee in the newly opened Chapel House. Mr. Dieckman brought to every phase of his ministry rare insight of experience and personality.

### NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—EVANSTON

St. Paul's Church in Evanston, through its pastor, Rev. C. A. Naumann, D.D., was in touch with seventy-five students at Northwestern University and at the National Kindergarten College. After a visit in 1920, the Rev. Paul H. Krauss expressed his opinion that the Board should allocate to the pastor a stipend for expense. At the Toledo Convention of the Brotherhood, in 1922, when the Lutheran Student Association of America was formed, there were two delegates from Northwestern, Kenneth Brown and C. Walter Young. The latter was elected president. The LSAA convention at Augustana College in 1923 was attended by Mr. Naumann and three students.

During the academic year 1929-30, the Rev. Ward Grieb, a graduate of Wittenberg College and of Hamma Divinity School, doing graduate work at Northwestern, assisted Mr. Naumann in parish and student work and was paid $500 out of a grant-in-aid from the Board. He "represented the Lutheran Church at the university where the YM and YW secretaries, the personnel director, and the religious education directors of several of the leading churches in Evanston" met in regular session. The Luther League, which he directed in a three-hour Sunday evening program, averaged seventy-five, many of them students.

The Rev. Paul C. White served as assistant to Mr. Naumann from September, 1930 to August, 1931. The pastor wrote: "I had to promise (Mr. White) $700 but we here can raise the other $200. I expect definite results and that the students will finally become a part of and take part in the LSAA." Mr. White, a graduate of Midland College and Western Seminary, was working toward his doctorate. He was also an assistant in education, which involved counseling with students for the master's degree. In a letter of recent years he described procedures:

> Our program at the university included personal visits to the rooms of the students, counseling with a number of them in a room in which I had my desk, a regular Sunday evening Lutheran youth forum, including both university students and those not in the university, but attending St.

Paul's. This was a sort of joint arrangement between the Luther League and our student group, which we felt was very effective. In addition, monthly meetings were held at which time students were invited for a different type program. We usually attempted to arrange this to coincide with visits to the Chicago area by staff members of the Board of Education, and other outstanding leaders of our Church.

Mr. White, in May, 1931, supervised a conference with eighty-two students present from Northwestern, Chicago, Illinois and Wisconsin universities; Chicago Lutheran Seminary; Chicago Lutheran Bible School; DeKalb Teachers College. Among the speakers were Mr. Harry, John O. Woods, and Frederick F. Mueller, the latter two being students at the Chicago Lutheran Seminary.

When he was a graduate student at Northwestern University, in August 1934, Mr. Charles W. Kegley was appointed by the Board as student secretary, to strengthen church impact upon students and to co-operate with the pastor of St. Paul's. In the spring of 1936, after he was elected secretary fellow to serve in the Chicago area, his functions at Northwestern naturally continued. He put on a conference in February, 1937 which brought over one hundred students to meet leaders: Dr. Gould Wickey, Dr. L. Franklin Gruber, Dr. Joshua Oden, Dr. Thornton Merriam, Dr. Martha Ziegler, the Hon. E. A. Forsberg, Consul from Finland.

Mr. Kegley, by the courtesy of the administration, established a small office on the campus. From 1937 to 1942 he was a member of the university Board of Religion and for a time its chairman. Under his guidance, in 1939 the Lutheran Fellowship put on the first World's Student Christian Federation Day of Prayer service on that campus. Mr. Kegley in September, 1940 became the pastor of St. Paul's Church. Subsequently he was director of the John Evans Religious Center of Northwestern from 1943 to 1945.

During the next five years, the pastor for students was the Rev. George H. Aigner. Some of the difficulty of doing successful group work was obviated when the university opened the splendid John Evans Religious Center in which a comfortable office was rented. This office was shared later by the pastor for Missouri Synod students. A new technique was developed by which a delightful luncheon was served once a week to about thirty Lutheran students, including Missourians. Women of the churches in Evanston and Chicago for a number of years served these luncheons as an evidence of their constructive concern. The luncheons were of real value, especially to commuters, as they afforded the opportunity to meet invited guests and speakers. Contacts with the men in uniform on the campus were most rewarding during war years. Mr. Aigner was given additional definite responsibilities to other service men in the metropolitan area by the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Commission. Mr. Aigner was a constructive and valuable member of the campus council of church workers, including Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish leaders. He served on the university Board of Religion.

Under the guidance of Mr. Dieckman from November, 1945, group activities and personal counseling were further correlated and developed. Upon his initiative and with the concurrence of all church-related students and pastors, there was established a small chapel in the John Evans Religious Center. It was furnished for the most part with equipment from the Chicago Service Center of the National Lutheran Council. This was a distinct contribution of the Lutheran Church to the spiritual growth of students at Northwestern.

### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—ANN ARBOR

The founding of Trinity Lutheran Church in Ann Arbor in 1893 was directly related to student needs. Presumably the congregation ministered to students through normal services. The first available record of planned work among students goes back to 1917. The Rev. E. C. Stellhorn, newly called pastor of Zion Church, now a congregation of the American Lutheran Church, held a series of informal meetings for students. The objective then, as in succeeding years, was to relate the student to the Church, to develop his Christian life through regular worship, and to provide a channel of expression for his faith. The Rev. Lloyd M. Wallick became pastor of Trinity Church in 1917 and in the next year was designated as pastor for students by the Board of Education. The Board granted a stipend on salary and expense, totaling $500. The co-operation of the two pastors was formally agreed upon during the pastorate at Trinity Church of the Rev. Louis Gunderman from 1921 to 1925. With the hearty approval of the secretary of the Board, Mr. Harry, the pastors, Mr. Stellhorn and Mr. Gunderman, perfected a plan which functioned most effectively for twenty years. A student committee composed of the pastors and two members each of Zion and Trinity congregations had general supervision of student activity as related directly to the congregations. Zion Church provided its facilities for student meetings. Trinity Church pastor, the Rev. Russel McMichael, from 1927 to 1931, served as pastor for students. The salary stipend continued to be carried by the Board. After the formation of the Student

Service Commission of the American Lutheran Church, and later, of the American Lutheran Conference, co-operative relationships in the direction and financing were fully maintained.

The Rev. Henry O. Yoder, who was called to Trinity Church in 1932, ministered to students with distinguished success and became a powerful influence in university Christian circles. Work with students at the University of Michigan by the uniting of two major Lutheran Church bodies, through two local congregations, demonstrated a unique form of churchmanship.

During the academic year 1920-21, the Lutheran Student Club was formed and became an officially recognized campus organization. The president of the group, Louis Dyll, and O. C. Michelman were among the students who in 1922 helped organize the Lutheran Student Association of America at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Michelman was elected vice-president and as such assumed leadership in arranging the first convention of the Lutheran Student Association of America at Augustana College in 1923. The group provided officers and unusual leadership for the Ohio Valley Region. It entertained the annual conferences in 1933, 1937, and 1946. Students and pastor participated in attendance at the annual Ashrams, and Mr. Yoder was on the staff of three Ashrams. The local leadership of Mr. Yoder was notable in various areas. A large number of graduate students were active; a group of student nurses was served. Study groups in Bible and church history functioned every year. Stewardship was stressed. The group for some years had a fine *a cappella* choir and published a paper. For years it was a forceful member of the student religious association. It had much to do with the weekend Inter-Guild Conference in November, 1939 when Mr. Wickey was the chief speaker and Miss Markley was one of the leaders. The group and pastor were frequently visited by the secretaries of the Board.

The Lutheran Student Foundation, organized in 1938, was the result of the cumulative leadership of Mr. Yoder and Mr. Stellhorn, with the backing of the alumni, particularly of Professor Paul G. Kauper of the law faculty, who had been president of the local group in 1930. Professor Kauper wrote the constitution which became a guide for other foundation constitutions. The Foundation enlisted the support of all the church bodies in Michigan belonging to the National Lutheran Council. Mr. Harry was a member of the board of trustees. The first tangible assistance from the Foundation was to provide a part-time counselor for women, Miss Emma Schmid, a graduate of the university.

It was inevitable, of course, that with the constantly increasing number of students—four hundred in 1936 and 585 in 1940—the trustees and members of the Foundation should think of a full-time pastor for students. The need was emphasized later by the large number of military students for whom the Service Commission gave some financial support. Mr. Yoder was called to this pastorate by the Board of Education and the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference through the Lutheran Student Foundation. Mr. Yoder, who had demonstrated his unique ability in this field since 1932, in November, 1945 became pastor for all students from congregations in the National Lutheran Council.

A well-located house, in which the pastor lives and which is convenient for student gatherings, was acquired by the Foundation in the Summer of 1945. The Women's Missionary Society of the Michigan Synod helped furnish it. The capital investment included funds from the Board of Education and the Student Service Commission. These two agencies contributed to the budget until July 1946 when responsibility was turned over to the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—MADISON

The Board of Education inherited a vigorous program of work with students at the University of Wisconsin. The Rev. Howard R. Gold, from 1907-16, inaugurated many procedures which became accepted patterns of work. The Board assumed its responsibility promptly. In May, 1919 upon call of the Board, the Rev. Norman D. Goehring became full-time pastor for students. He had previously been a supply at Luther Memorial Church as a student at the Chicago Lutheran Seminary. After four months in Army service, while completing his course at the Seminary, he again served the congregation from January to May, 1919. Mr. Goehring's ministry to students was remarkably effective. Miss Martha Hansen—later Directing Sister of the Baltimore Motherhouse—who as a member of the congregation and as a student had been active, was on the staff of Luther Memorial to assist in the student field. The Lutheran Brotherhood of America for a time maintained an office and a secretary in the church, to help serve military students. Mr. Goehring's student pastorate ended in July, 1920 when he accepted a call to Trinity Church, Lawrence, Kansas.

The policy of providing women secretaries for Luther Memorial Church who could devote at least part time to work with students was continued by the Board. They were graduates of the university. Such assistants up to 1930 included the Misses

Kepke, Neprud, Elver, Steensland, Hovrud, Bratlie, and Procknow. In 1923 Miss Kepke declined the offer made to her by the Board to become a traveling secretary for Lutheran students in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The Rev. A. J. Soldan, D.D., was pastor of Luther Memorial Church from 1919-29 and was designated pastor for students by the Board in July, 1920. The erection of a large and imposing new church took precedence over all other activities. Nevertheless, large numbers of students were regular attendants at worship services, both before and after the dedication in 1923. Students generously supported the organ fund. The Student Association was composed of those "who wish to have church membership privileges in Madison without giving up affiliation with home churches" and later, who wish "to establish closer connections between Lutheran students on the campus and to carry out the work of the LSAA." The Association began a varied series of excellent student publications. Even before the organization of the Lutheran Student Association of America, a vigorous local group was functioning. It had a representative at the LSAA Convention at Augustana in 1923. It entertained the first regional conference of the Mississippi Valley in March, 1924 and in the following August, the first meeting of the LSAA council. The second national convention of the LSAA, during the Christmas holidays of 1926, was held in Luther Memorial Church, with excellent leadership from the local student leaders.

For a number of years between 1927 and 1938 the pastor of Central Church of the Augustana Synod was allowed a grant for expenses in working with students.

The Rev. C. J. Rockey, D.D., was the pastor of Luther Memo-

~~rial duri~~ng the stark years, from the fall of 1929 to the fall of 1936. At its meeting in October, 1932 the Board heard a petition from the church council that a student pastor be placed on the staff of Luther Memorial and voted as follows: "That the Board of Education approves the plan of placing a full-time pastor at Madison, Wisconsin, and will take steps to do so whenever the funds of the Board will permit." The minutes of the June, 1933 meeting of the Board tell this story of the follow-up: Mr. Harry "spent two weeks in Madison and as a result of his study of the situation made certain proposals for a joint student work with the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Church. Prolonged correspondence and interviews with various leaders in the American and Norwegian Lutheran Churches have failed to bring about the desired co-operation." One avenue of service to students, about seven hundred Lutherans, took the form of Faith Forums which attracted men and women from outside the Church. Two undergraduates during the academic year 1936-37 assisted in working with students: Jeanette Dresser and Milton C. Johnson, later president of the Lutheran Student Association of America.

The Board of Education in August, 1937 called as pastor for students the Rev. E. J. Blenker, a graduate of Northwestern Seminary, who had been acting as interim pastor of Luther Memorial since November, 1936. The new pastor of the congregation who came in the fall of 1937, the Rev. Edwin Moll, D.D., co-operated in the program. Not only did many students attend worship services and participate in congregational activities, but the organized group used all of the facilities of the fine church. The extraordinary leadership which Mr. Blenker offered students, both graduate and undergraduate, commended itself to the pastors of the other Lutheran congregations in Madison, who themselves were serving students of their own synods. Four of these pastors held a consultation with Miss Markley as a staff member of the Board in February, 1938, to lay plans for co-operation in serving students of the congregations belonging to the National Lutheran Council. They were pastors Morris Wee, J. Conrad Hoyer, Carl A. Becker, and Erwin Bondo. The pastors and Mr. Blenker worked out an admirable arrangement.

The students functioned in groups connected with the three American Conference Churches, Bethel, Central, St. John's, and with Luther Memorial of the United Lutheran Church. An active and progressive council with representatives from each of the four groups planned procedures with the pastor. The first chairmen were Clayton Peterson, Adrian Docken, and Robert Warren. Later these men were connected respectively with the National Lutheran Council and the faculties of Luther, Carthage, and Thiel colleges. A project of unique value was the service rendered every Sunday to crippled children at the Orthopedic Hospital. Students visited to tell Bible stories, teach hymns and prayers, and to lead the children to a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. Joint meetings were sponsored on special occasions. The co-operation work received a real testing when the annual conference of the Hub Region of the LSAA was held in Madison in December, 1938. The first annual Lutheran Youth Mission was held in March, 1939 with Dr. Sverre Norborg as guest speaker. A second Mission was held in the Spring of 1940, featuring Dr. Otto Mees, president of Capital University.

Upon overtures of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference through its executive secretary, the Rev. F. A. Schiotz, D.D., to the Board of Education, Mr. Blenker was called as pastor for students conjointly by the Board and the Commission, in August, 1939. Another step this, in pioneering—a joint pastorate for the students of all the bodies of the National Lutheran Council. The work was supervised by a directing committee which, upon the incorporation of the Lutheran Student Foundation in 1940, became the board of directors: The Rev. O. J. Wilke, D.D., vice-president of the American Lutheran Church and pastor of St. John's, chairman; E. R. Gesteland, alumnus, vice-chairman; Mrs. George Solsrud, secretary; Mr. Alfred W. Peterson, comptroller of the university, treasurer; Dr. Olaf Hougan, professor of Chemical Engineering; and the Rev. Morris Wee, Ph.D., pastor of Bethel Church.

The successor in this joint student pastorate was the Rev. Lloyd E. Jacobsen, a graduate of Northwestern Theological Seminary. He was installed November 16, 1941 in Bethel Church by the Rev. John I. Meck, D.D., a member of the Board of Education and the sermon was preached by the Rev. F. A. Schiotz, D.D. Under Mr. Jacobsen's leadership a necessary house was rented, which became the pastor's residence as well as a meeting place for students. The Rev. Charles A. Puls, D.D., pastor of Luther Memorial Church since 1940, and its church council, as well as all the other local pastors, were most co-operative. Large numbers of students attended church services despite the fact that regular student vespers were held in Christus Chapel prior to Sunday evening supper meetings. Mr.

Jacobsen resigned in the fall of 1943 to enter the Navy as a chaplain.

The student pastorate was vacant until April, 1944, with the board of directors of the Foundation and the student council carrying on. Miss Betty Garton of the staff of the Student Service Commission gave personal attention to the work from November, 1943. In view of the military students—at Truax Field alone there were two hundred Lutheran men—the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council for the second year made a grant-in-aid of $500. Dr. Puls served these men.

The Rev. Henry A. Hetland, a graduate of Luther Seminary, was called by the Board and the Student Service Commission. On April 16, 1944 he was installed at Luther Memorial Church by the Rev. Martin Anderson, D.D., president of the Eastern District of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, with the Rev. John I. Meck, D.D., member of the Board, preaching the sermon. In August, 1944 the option to buy the house at 228 Langdon Street was exercised with a $12,000 purchase price. Toward this amount $1,000 was contributed by a member of Bethel Church, Mr. Herman Ekern, and $2,000 was granted by the Board.

Under Mr. Hetland's fine leadership, real unity was achieved. Sunday evening meetings were arranged in alternate semesters at Bethel Church and at Luther Memorial Church with a regular attendance of 150 to 200. Projects of the local, regional, and national LSAA were generously supported. The annual observance of the Day of Prayer of the World's Student Christian Federation, which can be traced back to 1922, was continued One of the group, Mr. Richard Solboe, was elected president of the Hub Region in 1945. Beginning in the autumn of 1945, a secretary, Hazel Voss, a recent graduate of the university, assisted in the expanding opportunities. A grant-in-aid of $2,400 from the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council made this advance possible. For further contacts with veteran students the Service Commission in 1946 placed at the university a former chaplain.

The Board was in constant close contact with the program of service to students until the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council in July, 1946 took over a stabilized work. Miss Markley's first visit was in April, 1920; Mr. Harry's first visit was in October, 1923. Subsequently, they visited the pastors and students more than twenty-five times. Miss Markley from 1936 was the staff member designated for these contacts at Wisconsin. In 1938 she was a member of the group invited for the University Christian Mission. Her tactful guidance was an important factor in the development of the work.

The Board of Education, up to July 1939 when Mr. Blenker became pastor for all students of the National Lutheran Council, carried salary and specific expenses for service to students from 1919. Arrangements from year to year were made possible only through the pastors and church council of Luther Memorial Church, who generously furnished not only all necessary facilities but also valuable leadership. Subsequently from July, 1939 to the beginning of April, 1946, the Wisconsin Lutheran Student Foundation received from the Board slightly more than $11,500. The Synod of the Northwest from December, 1942 contributed a little more than $2,100. The Foundation from July, 1939 to April, 1946 received from the American Lutheran Conference slightly more than $8,600. The Foundation itself through individual and corporate memberships and through gifts raised considerable money.

In May, 1946 students from congregations of the National Lutheran Council numbered fifteen hundred. The office of the Foundation had a list of almost fifteen hundred Lutheran alumni. On it are the names of men and women who have gone into all the learned professions, including the ministry. Many lay leaders in the Church trace their enthusiasm to experiences under the guidance of pastors at the University of Wisconsin. Forty years of planned work with students made its lasting impression on the whole Lutheran Church and especially in the Northwest through a growing understanding of the need for co-ordinated and co-operative work.

CHAPTER 12

# IN THE WEST CENTRAL STATES

## UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—MINNEAPOLIS

The Board of Education in 1918 officially named the Rev. C. A. Wendell as pastor for Lutheran Students at the University of Minnesota. His original appointment in 1914 was made by the General Council Committee on Student Life in non-Lutheran Schools. He was pastor from that time of Grace Church of the Augustana Synod which, in 1916, built a beautiful edifice near the campus. Mr. Wendell's activities included personal work with students and professors and Bible classes on the main campus and on the university farm campus. During the next year World War I precluded strong group work but as many as one hundred students attended Grace Church service. In the academic year 1921-22 an increase of the grant-in-aid from the Augustana Synod to the Board provided a part-time student assistant, Arthur S. Johnson, who served again in 1924-25. His earliest report reads in part as follows:

> The Lutheran Student Association . . . has the following as its prime purpose: To create and foster a spirit of sound Lutheranism on the campus, so that new students need not be ashamed of calling themselves Lutherans, but rather endeavor to live up to the teachings and principles of the Lutheran Church. In order to attain this aim the Association has undertaken the following: an information booth during registration (this proved to be a great success and brought us in touch with about 6,000 students); to have several large, all-Lutheran gatherings during the year, such as receptions and banquets; to bring the St. Olaf Choir to the university; a church affiliation committee to visit new students and invite them to attend some Lutheran church; a Bible study committee to assist and encourage students to get into some Bible

> class in some church; a deputation team committee to send out groups of students to render such gospel service as may be desired by the churches at their young people's meetings; a visiting committee to assist the two university pastors—Wendell and Thorpe—to call on students who are ill or otherwise in need.

That last item refers to the fact that the Rev. C. S. Thorpe, since 1911 pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Hope Church, was also serving students at the university.

The potential power of the group at Minnesota in the early twenties can be gauged in part by its place in national Lutheran student affairs. Arthur S. Johnson, as president of the local group, attended the organization meeting of the Lutheran Student Association in Toledo, in 1922; and in 1926 he was national president. The convention of the LSAA in the spring of 1923 at Augustana College was attended by Bjarne Houkom, the president of the local group, Hulda Thelander, Myrtle Johnson, and Lydia Johnson. The latter, in 1922, had attended the World Student Christian Federation meeting in China. In 1924-25 the local group was headed by C. Walter Young who at Toledo, in 1922, was elected first president of the LSAA.

The Board of Education in December, 1921 heard the proposal that it approach the proper authorities in the Norwegian Lutheran Church relative to the joint support of a student pastor or a secretary to work in co-operation with Mr. Wendell and Mr. Thorpe. It was this year that Mr. Wendell was requested to give a series of lectures on "The Evolution Theory and Its Relation to the Christian Faith." The attendance varied from fifty to more than one hundred. Widespread publicity and discussion resulted in academic and church circles.

It should be noted in this connection that Mr. Wendell, by mandate of the Board of Education, acted as regional secretary in Minnesota and North Dakota. In February and March of 1923 he visited the University of North Dakota, the Agricultural College at Grand Forks, and the Teachers College at Valley City where he organized an LSA. The following month he attended a conference held at Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, which he had helped to plan. It became the North Central Region, and Bernard Helland of the University of Minnesota was elected president. In Minnesota Dr. Wendell visited the Teachers Colleges at Duluth and St. Cloud, Hamline University, Macalester, and Carleton colleges. Even before 1918, at the request of the General Council's Committee on Student Life in non-Lutheran Schools, he had visited Iowa State College, at Ames.

Staff secretaries of the Board, Mr. Krauss, Miss Markley, and Mr. Harry visited the University of Minnesota in 1920 and 1921, when Lutheran students numbered approximately twelve hundred, half of them living in their own homes. In February, 1924 Mr. Harry and Miss Markley were guest leaders of a lifework guidance conference. At this time the first emphasis was put upon service to student nurses. In many subsequent visits by both secretaries cordial relations were cultivated with Mr. Thorpe as well as with Mr. Wendell. Mr. Wickey was a guest at the university a number of times, notably during Religious Emphasis Week in 1945. Mr. Wendell received annual grants-in-aid through the Board of Education from the Augustana Synod until 1938 when he began to function under the direction of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference which provided financial backing and excellent leadership.

The Twin City Lutheran Student Foundation was organized October 2, 1939, at a meeting convened by Mr. Schiotz. It was the result of the increasing realization by all bodies of the Church of the strategic importance of the students. A conservative estimate put the number at 3,800 on the main campus of the university, with 2,000 more at the other colleges and special schools in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The fact that 60 per cent of these students lived in their own homes gave local congregations of all synods prime concern about this co-operative work of the Church. The board of directors of the Foundation came from the five bodies of the American Lutheran Conference and from the United Lutheran Synod of the Northwest. All assumed a share of financial responsibility. In 1943 the directors were increased to include two alumni, one of these to be the president of the Twin City Alumni Fellowship, and a representative each of the Suomi Synod and of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Rev. C. S. Thorpe, D.D., and the Rev. C. A. Wendell, D.D., were original members of the board of directors. Until 1944 the latter was president. These two men by 1945 had given sixty-five years in a continuous ministry to students. The Rev. Paul Luther Wetzler, D.D., pastor of Salem Church of the Synod of the Northwest, became president of the Foundation in 1944.

On a limited budget during the first two years, two students were engaged on a part-time basis. Promotional plans were laid and information concerning the Foundation was distributed widely to students, alumni, and pastors. Constructive assistance in the projects and programs was given especially by Miss Hortense Hage, acting secretary of the Student Service Commission and student secretary for the Norwegian Lutheran

Church, who from 1935 to 1942 was the talented adviser of the student group.

By the academic year of 1940-41, the work was well integrated. The Student Council was made up of representatives of various functioning groups, graduate and undergraduate, of the university, of ten hospitals, of seven colleges and seminaries —including Augsburg, Luther, and Northwestern—of eight specialized schools, and of the Lutheran Alumni Fellowship.

The Foundation in 1941 called as its executive director the Rev. Carl E. Lund-Quist. Mr. Lund-Quist was a leader in the Lutheran Student Association as an undergraduate at Bethany College and at Augustana Seminary. He was national president of the LSAA from 1932 to 1934. As a pastor in Chicago he signally helped develop metropolitan student work. One of the immediate tasks when Mr. Lund-Quist assumed leadership in September of 1941 was to establish a staff. Miss Phyllis Witmer, a graduate of the university, was the first. Later, up to July, 1946, came Miss Carla Holterman, Miss Evelyn Granskou, and Miss Beatrice Awes. Each had specific assignment in counseling nurses, students in St. Paul colleges, on the farm campus or on the main campus. Mr. Lund-Quist emphasized the all-Lutheran aspect of the campus activities and encouraged students to attend church service regularly and to serve the Lord through their local congregations.

One of Mr. Lund-Quist's other tasks was to strengthen service to students at various institutions in the Twin Cities. With the assistance of students, some of them from the three Lutheran Theological Seminaries in Minneapolis, regular visits were made to all campuses and campus groups were developed. On the farm campus the Rev. Joseph Langemo was the pastoral adviser of the Lutheran student groups.

Among the outstanding general contributions that Lutheran students made to the projects of the university was the introduction of the observance of the World Day of Prayer of the World's Student Christian Federation, in February, 1944. With the co-operation of all other Christian groups, Dr. E. Stanley Jones was invited to be the speaker; more than thirteen hundred students, faculty, and townspeople made up the audience. Mr. Lund-Quist also planned and supervised the work of the students who did volunteer service during the summer of 1945 in some of the small or remote parishes of the Church. In addition to directing work in the Twin Cities, Mr. Lund-Quist gave leadership to the Land of Lakes Region of the Lutheran Student Association of America.

One aspect of rewarding service was the growth of the Lutheran Nurses Guild which was organized in March, 1939 with Miss Hage as adviser. Under the guidance of Miss Witmer and with the co-operation of Miss Marcella Benson of the staff of the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council, at a November meeting in 1942, the Guild had 350 in the audience to hear Dr. Walter Judd. Later Miss Holterman and Miss Granskou, in promoting the welfare of the Guild, reported contacting eleven hundred nurses in sixteen hospitals. In addition to general public meetings and an Ash Wednesday communion service, Bible and other study groups were conducted in many hospitals. The Guild was an influential part in the National Lutheran Nurses Guild with representatives on the council and delegates to the national meetings.

The Foundation, in 1944, purchased for a student center an admirably adapted house in the fraternity district, at 1813 University Avenue, S.E. By this time there were approximately five thousand Lutheran students. The house had ample facilities for group meetings, a comfortable lounge, lunchroom, offices, and a few residential rooms. Toward the purchase price and cost of renovation and furnishings, approximately $32,000, students and alumni put on an energetic and successful campaign.

During World War II Mr. Lund-Quist by appointment of the administration was co-ordinator of all religious work among the seven thousand military students. As an aid in that work the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council made a grant-in-aid so that the YMCA building could be used on Saturday afternoons and Sundays for a Service Center. From May 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947 the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council made available for a ministry to students former Chaplain William Larsen.

The total budget for this work of the Church in 1945-46 was $14,275. Of this amount a little more than half was used for staff salaries. The sources of income were as follows: American Lutheran Conference, $3,000; Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council, $2,400; United Lutheran Synod of the Northwest, $1,000. Through the Foundation, $4,555 was raised and gifts through a student drive amounted to $2,000. Income from the student house came to $1,320.

Mr. Lund-Quist was the first representative of the Lutheran Student Association of America on the Provisional Council of the World's Student Christian Federation. He attended the Christian Youth Conference in Amsterdam, 1939, and was one of the leaders of the Lutheran group. In the spring of 1946 he visited campuses in the Scandinavian countries as a representative of the World's Student Christian Federation. Mr. Lund-Quist's resignation became effective upon his return so that he might become director of the department of public relations of the National Lutheran Council.

The Rev. Lael Westberg, who previously served as pastor for students at Oregon State College, Corvallis, succeeded as executive director of the Twin City Lutheran Student Foundation and functioned under the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council. Mr. Westberg was privileged to direct the ministry of the Church to the largest group of students in the United States.

### IOWA STATE COLLEGE—AMES

The Rev. Iver Iversen, Ph.D., came to Ames, Iowa, in June, 1920, as the pastor of the Bethesda Norwegian Lutheran Church, at that time a mission. Prior to that year the campus was visited by Mr. Krauss and Miss Markley of the Board of Education though it was understood that there was to be no effort to start another congregation. The Rev. C. A. Wendell had visited before 1918, at the request of the General Council's Committee on Student Life in non-Lutheran schools. Among the 205 registered Lutheran students, one was president of the YMCA, another the secretary. Of the three Lutheran faculty members, Professor O. A. Olson was in touch with students and bringing some of them into contact with the church services. By invitations from the subsequent pastors—the Rev. Lester Pierson, the Rev. Amos Stolen, and the Rev. Alvin Rogness—through 1940 Miss Markley and Mr. Harry paid eleven visits to Ames, one of them a church group visit.

A student from this group, William Schoenlein, attended the organizational meeting of the Lutheran Student Association in America in Toledo, in 1922, and eight were present at the convention in Augustana College in 1923. The group is one of the oldest continuous Lutheran student organizations in the United States. It furnished many officers for the regional LSA and at least three times was host to conferences—in 1929, 1935, and 1941. An increasing number of students and faculty became active with the completion in 1928 of a splendid new church. That year Miss Marie Jensen, R.N., for five years a fine influence in the college hospital, as the result of an interview with Miss Markley was commissioned by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church for service in Liberia.

Iowa State College became a responsibility of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference upon its formation in 1932. Subsequently secretaries of the Board made visits only upon special occasions when future expansion was discussed.

The group of civilian church students numbered over seven hundred in 1945. The Rev. J. L. Knutson, pastor of Bethesda, estimated that in the Navy contingent of nine hundred, one hundred belonged to the Lutheran Church. Adequately to carry on a program, a Lutheran Student Foundation was incorporated at the end of 1945 and a well-located student house was acquired through the efforts of Professor Olson, a consistent champion of work with students for twenty-five years. On the Foundation all the bodies in the state of Iowa connected with the National Lutheran Council were to be represented and to contribute a proportionate amount of money. The Rev.

E. P. Windman, of Nevada, Iowa, was appointed for the Iowa Synod of the United Lutheran Church.

### IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE—CEDAR FALLS

The story of work with students at Iowa State Teachers College is one of co-operation. The congregations in Cedar Falls belonged to the two Danish Synods and to the Iowa Synod which later became part of the American Lutheran Church. In 1920, 1922, 1923 and 1924, Mr. Harry and Miss Markley each visited the campus twice; once Miss Markley was with a group of other church secretaries. In 1922 there were one hundred Lutherans in a student body of sixteen hundred. By 1924, the year after the Rev. W. F. Mueller became pastor of St. John's, the Iowa Synod congregation, there were two hundred church students, fifty to seventy-five of whom came to vespers held every other Sunday evening on the campus. There were several delegates at the LSAA convention at Augustana College in 1923, and the group entertained the Mississippi Valley conference in 1925 and 1931. The group was an early contributor to European Relief through the National Lutheran Council.

A Lutheran Students Association Auxiliary was formed in May, 1924 with a board of directors from six different synodical bodies; the Rev. J. M. Herbst, of Iowa Falls, and the Rev. L. H. Lesher, of Waterloo, were from the United Lutheran Church. About a year later, this was superseded by the incorporation of the Martin Luther Foundation of which Professor P. O. Skar, head of the commerce department of the Teachers College, was elected president. A commodious house, where twenty students roomed and thirty more came for meals, was rented the next year. The Rev. W. F. Siefkes from June, 1926 was pastor and chaplain for Lutheran students who numbered over three hundred. The Rev. W. S. Dysinger, pastor for students at the State University of Iowa, by request of the Board in 1928, consulted with the officers of the Foundation. As many as one hundred students came out to special meetings during those years, fifty to sixty to regular meetings, and forty to fifty to a midweek, midmorning devotional service in a college hall. Twenty-five attended a Sunday Bible class taught by a faculty member, Miss Ida Huglin, who from 1920 had been a leader of the group.

The Board of Education made small annual grants-in-aid from 1928 to 1932. Miss Markley or Mr. Harry in 1925, 1926, and 1928 spent some time on the campus. Mr. Harry visited the group in 1931 and 1934 and Miss Markley in 1943. The work was the responsibility of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference from 1932.

A house directly across from the campus adjacent to the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Foundations, was bought in 1939 for $13,000. On this property in 1943 there remained a debt of more than $9,000. Synods in Iowa belonging to the National Lutheran Council assumed their share of the debt according to membership strength. The share of the United Lutheran Church was $862.80, of which the Synod of Iowa paid half and the Board paid half. All these co-operating bodies were represented on the board of directors of the Martin Luther Foundation. Mr. J. L. Berger was the appointed representative of the Synod of Iowa.

The Rev. Arthur Holm became pastor of St. John's in 1935. His successor in 1944 was the Rev. A. G. Schardt. War conditions greatly reduced the number of students, but a contingent to WAVES on the campus offered new opportunities for service. During the academic year 1941-42 the total number of church students registered was 188, divided among the following Lutheran bodies: American, 66; Norwegian, 42; Danish, 18; United Lutheran, 10; Augustana, 8. For forty-four students the Missouri Synod began a work of its own.

### STATE UNIVERSITY—IOWA CITY

The First English Lutheran Church of Iowa City received one of the earliest grants-in-aid from the Board of Education. Five hundred dollars annually was authorized in May, 1919 for expenses and as a stipend on the salary of the Rev. C. R. Sherck who was pastor from 1916 to 1926. The student group had been a concern of the congregations certainly from 1900, as attested by former pastors, the Rev. A. B. Leamer, D.D., and the Rev. Horace F. Martin, Ph.D., D.D. The student group at the university was represented by one man at the Toledo meeting of the Lutheran Brotherhood when the Lutheran Student Association of America was begun. At the first LSAA convention in 1923 at Augustana College the group had three representatives: Otto F. Kraushaar, George Beiswanger, Camilla Sperati. A report of 1921 said, "The Lutheran Student Club began six years ago and has had a somewhat checkered career owing to the interruptions incident to the war. . . . It is now one hundred fifty in membership with no synodical distinctions." Three hundred Lutherans registered; some sang in the choir; thirty or more attended the Bible Class; and the club raised money for European Relief under the National Lutheran Council. Four years later, monthly Sunday supper meetings brought out more than one hundred to hear the presidents of

Augustana and Carthage colleges, Dr. G. A. Andreen and Dr. H. D. Hoover.

The Rev. W. S. Dysinger, Ph.D., who became pastor in September, 1926, promoted Lutheran rallies on campus in which Rev. A. C. Proehl, pastor of the American Lutheran Church, participated, with such speakers as Dr. Schuh, of Toledo, and Dr. Soldan, of Madison. In 1926 and again in 1932 the Mississippi Valley conference of the LSAA was held here. So that the pastor of the congregation could give adequate attention to students, the Iowa Synod added to the stipend given by the Board an annual appropriation by which student assistants were employed on part time. The necessity of a student center was discussed in 1927. The futility of having two groups of university students affiliated with two congregations—the United Lutheran and the American Lutheran—was widely recognized. Even the Luther Club disbanded in 1928. In addition to the regular Sunday evening group during those years, smaller groups met occasionally for study, for discussion, and for Lenten devotions. Graduate students were enlisted and interested. Dr. Dysinger was sought as a speaker by many university groups and gave occasional lectures in various courses including the School of Religion.

The secretaries of the Board, Miss Markley and Mr. Harry, were regular visitors from 1920. Miss Markley, who in later years was the designated consultant for this educational center, and Mr. Wickey were guests for a weekend conference of all church-related groups fashioned on the pattern of the Church Student Conference held by the Commission on University Work, in 1938 at Naperville, Illinois.

When the Rev. R. M. Krueger became pastor in 1938, there were more than five hundred Lutheran students, one hundred of whom belonged to the Missouri Synod. The next year for the first time a joint folder was put out by Pastors Krueger, Proehl, and Wuerfel, listing for all students the three Lutheran churches. Gradually the student groups of the United Lutheran and the American Lutheran congregations, through the wise leadership of Mr. Krueger and Mr. Proehl, became unified. In 1943-44, Miss Lorraine Servheen, under the auspices of the Board of Education and the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, gave one-third time to students including those at the School of Nursing. Enrollment at the university decreased so that there were only three hundred civilian Lutherans. But in the Naval Aviation Corps there were 250 Lutherans, to whom the two pastors jointly ministered, including periodical communion service, by appointment of the Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council. Rev. Krueger, in May, 1945, took leave to enter the Navy as a chaplain and returned about a year later.

The desperate need for a house for all students of the National Lutheran Council was recognized officially in November, 1945 when the student committee of the local United Lutheran congregation petitioned the Board of Education for $5,000 toward the project. This request was granted by the Board at its next meeting. On this student committee served Mr. F. L. Hamborg, treasurer of the university; Miss Myrtle Keeley, assistant registrar; and Mrs. Adelaide Le S. Burge, for twenty-five years dean of women. Mrs. Burge over the years was a wise counselor to Lutheran students individually and in groups. Her help to the secretaries of the Board in their many visits cannot be overestimated. Her conspicuous contribution to the field of

Christian higher education was recognized in 1928 by her election to the Board of Education. She was the first woman elected and re-elected in 1934 to a Board by The United Lutheran Church in America.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA—LINCOLN

Students at the University of Nebraska always came from practically every Lutheran body. At the meeting of the General Council in 1909, the superintendent of the English Home Mission Board reported, among other items on work with students: "It was in the year 1889 that we first thought of beginning an experiment along this line of work at the University of Nebraska." Grace Church of the General Synod was founded in 1889. As many as fifty students are said to have been at Sunday-school or church services during the pastorates of the Rev. C. R. Sherck, D.D., 1905 to 1907, and of the Rev. C. H. B. Lewis, D.D., 1907 to 1909. The Rev. Paul H. Krauss, secretary of the Board of Education, visited Lincoln in January, 1920 during the pastorate of the Rev. R. M. Badger which lasted from 1913 to 1923. At that time three hundred students at the university were registered as members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Krauss helped reorganize a Lutheran Club of eighty.

By the end of the academic year 1922-23, Mr. Harry and Miss Markley had visited the student group five times. Later Mr. Harry had consultations with the pastor of Grace Church, the Rev. C. S. Bream, who served from 1923 to 1927, and with the Rev. Verner Swanson, pastor of the First Church of the Augustana Synod. The two pastors realized the responsibility of the local congregations. Accordingly they organized in the fall of 1923 a committee for Lutheran student work. The chairman was Professor O. W. Sjogren of the First Church. Other original members were Professor Alexis of the First Church; Mrs. H. C. Luckey and Mr. G. Prestegaard of Grace Church; Pastor Mengers and Mr. Hansen of Our Saviour's congregation of the United Danish Lutheran Church. Later the United Lutheran Friedens Church and the American Lutheran Church were represented on the committee. All contributed to the budget of the committee, though the Board of Education and the two synods of the United Lutheran Church in Nebraska gave the larger share.

The committee, in order that congregations and students might be better served, used graduate students as part-time secretary-fellows. They maintained office headquarters on the campus. Those who served were Arthur Lof, September, 1923; Arthur Jersild, 1924-25; Martha Harder, 1925-26; Herbert L. Glynn, 1926-27; Martha Mantz, September, 1927—January, 1928; Dorothy Brown, January—June, 1928; Herbert D. Dichsen, 1928-30; Professor Phillip Hudson, 1930-31; Reinhold Carlson, 1931-33.

Later local pastors were chosen by the committee to give time to directing student work. They were the Rev. Ralph E. Rangeler, 1933-40; the Rev. Alvin M. Petersen, 1940-43 and 1945-46; the Rev. C. H. Hinkhouse, 1943-45. These secretaries and pastors were not only to supervise the group activities and to make personal contacts with students, but to direct them to the congregation of their respective synods. Every congregation through its pastor carried on its own normal program for students. Grace Church, during some years of the pastorate from 1927 to 1938 of the Rev. G. Keller Rubrecht, D.D., received a grant-in-aid from the Board to advance the opportunities for a ministry to students. The pastor of Grace Church after 1939 was the Rev. L. H. Lesher, D.D.

The local group of students carried on with some interruptions from 1920. One student, Fredericka Lau, attended the first LSAA convention at Augustana College in 1923; and two, the second convention at Madison in 1926. In that academic year the president of the group was William Zimmerman, a graduate student, later the president of Thiel College. The total enrollment of Lutheran students to be served that year was 330. Students were hosts a number of times to the conference of the Midwest Region. From 1939 the group had at least one representative at the Ashram. The students met one evening a month until 1939; after that a monthly Sunday evening meeting was added to the schedule.

Lutheran students at the University of Nebraska included many from the congregations of the Missouri Synod. The Rev. Henry Erck was their successful full-time pastor from 1923. The Missouri Synod students by 1932 numbered 125, with 375 from other synods. In 1940 there were 225 and 330 in the two different groups. In 1946, of the approximate total of 1,150 Lutheran students at the university, 350 were from Missouri Synod congregations.

The committee on Lutheran student work had representation on the council of religious welfare of the university. In 1941 through its initiative Dr. Gould Wickey was invited for Religious Emphasis Week. Mr. Wickey at least three times previously had been on the campus. As early as February, 1924 Miss Markley was a guest on the campus in a group visit of several church board secretaries. Among the speakers of the

Christian Mission in 1938 was the Rev. Joseph Sittler, Jr., who was also a speaker before the Lutheran students and ministers.

The secretaries of the Board visited the students and pastors with regularity, sometimes more than once a year. Before 1930 a Foundation was suggested by which the local constituency could take a larger part in planning and financially supporting the ministry to students. After the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference became actively interested under the leadership of the Rev. F. A. Schiotz, consultations were held with Mr. Harry to advance the work by the securing of a center and by the calling of a pastor. Such a center was provided in August, 1945 near the College of Agriculture where Mr. Petersen developed a successful Lutheran Student Association.

The Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council made a grant of $500 during 1945-46 for the work with the Lutheran students of whom 50 per cent were in former military service.

The Rev. Alvin M. Petersen was called by the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council in the spring of 1946 to become full-time pastor for the eight hundred students belonging to congregations of the Council.

### UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS—LAWRENCE

The first church established in Kansas by the Home Missions Society of the General Synod was in Lawrence. The Rev. Morris Officer organized a congregation of twenty-seven charter members in 1867. Formal service to students at the University of Kansas may be dated from July, 1920 when the Rev. N. D. Goehring became pastor of Trinity Church. That is not to imply that the preceding pastor, the Rev. E. E. Stauffer, D.D., 1903-19, was not active in university student circles. The actual organization of students was in April, 1921, when forty out of ninety-five Lutherans signed the constitution. Fifty students enrolled in a Bible class, seven were baptized and became church members, twenty-nine became guest members of Trinity. The next year, of 110 students forty-eight were from congregations of the Kansas Synod. The group was represented at the Lutheran Student Association in America at Augustana College, in 1923, and the same year was host to the first conference of the Midwest Region. A campus program by a group of church board secretaries in 1924 included Miss Markley who made her first visit in 1921. During Mr. Goehring's pastorate, students and congregations were arousing interest and raising money for a new church building.

Mr. Goehring's report in 1924 as regional student pastor contained some interesting items. Congregations in the Kansas Synod reported fourteen students in Lutheran colleges and 132 in other colleges. The State Teachers Colleges in Emporia and Hays, and Kansas State College in Manhattan had enrolled about 150 Lutherans. Concerning the latter institution the report stated: "I am glad to report that the Kansas Conference of the Augustana Synod is interesting itself in the student work at Manhattan. . . . The congregation has recently called to the field a man well qualified and an adequate church plant is contemplated. (I have) been invited to visit the school to assist in organizing a student association."

Mr. Goehring resigned in 1925 in order to accept a call from the Board to become pastor for students in Boston. During the ensuing vacancy of six months competent students carried on, among them George A. Anderson who in 1945 returned to the university as a faculty member.

A dignified and completely adequate church was dedicated September, 1928 during the pastorate of the Rev. Charles A. Puls, D.D., which lasted from 1926 to 1940. Students in large numbers attended Bible school, Luther League, and church services, as well as their own meetings, and were active in every phase of work. Lutherans registered at the university in 1927 numbered 106, one-third of them from Missouri congregations. Because of the strength of the congregation the modest grants-in-aid of earlier years were discontinued by the Board but the staff continued to visit.

The group contributed generously in 1927 to the fund which was raised through the National Lutheran Council for the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Leningrad. Leadership for the LSAA was furnished and the regional conferences of 1929 and 1937 were entertained. Some of the specially invited guests heard by the group were the presidents of Bethany College and the Chicago Lutheran Seminary, Dr. Philblad and Dr. Gruber.

Under the next pastor, the Rev. Alfred J. Beil, D.D., wholesome development in student life continued after 1940. When the civilian enrollment in 1943 was down to seventy-five Lutherans, the Army and Navy units had as many as thirty and seventy-five attending student meetings and church service. The religious council of the university found Lutheran students taking leadership in the Christian life of the campus. Student initiative and solidarity were strengthened by wise faculty guidance, especially by Professor Mary Larson and Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Jensen. Due partly to the compactness of this comparatively small group, but largely to the strong personal relationships maintained between pastors, faculty, and students, large numbers of men and women, once undergraduates, became lay leaders in the congregations in Kansas.

### CHAPTER 13

# IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC COAST STATES

## UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO—BOULDER

Trinity Lutheran Church, founded in 1876, was a mission congregation. When the Rev. Oliver F. Weaver became pastor in 1920, it was with the direct agreement that he would vigorously press work among students of the University of Colorado, for which the Board would pay a small stipend. About fifty Lutherans were found, half of whom responded to friendly contacts through the parsonage and the church. Mr. Weaver, as regional student pastor, later visited Lutheran pastors and groups at the University of Wyoming and at institutions in Colorado Springs, Denver, Fort Collins, Golden, and Greeley. The student constituency in these places was sparse. Different synodical bodies did not co-operate any too well, and there were competing congregations. Nevertheless, there were some pastors, faculty, or students who were aroused.

Student consciousness was developed in the university group by a visit of Mr. Harry in November, 1923. A year later he returned to lead a weekend conference attended by students from other institutions in Colorado and Wyoming. The university group and the pastor were encouraged and helped by staff and faculty members—Walter Dimm, Phillip Kretchman, and Dr. F. K. Hochdoerfer.

The Rev. Walter A. Voss became pastor of Trinity Church in June, 1928, following a supply pastor, the Rev. H. S. Lawrence. The dedication of the beautiful new church in December, 1929 brought Mr. Harry as a participant, along with the presidents of the Rocky Mountain Synod and of Midland College. For a number of years the Board increased the grant-in-aid to $500, the same amount as granted by the Board of American Missions. Student work became more closely integrated in the activities and worship of the growing congregation through the Sunday-school and worship services. The Lutheran enrollment in 1932 went up to eighty. The statement appeared which was repeated several years: "Work with the students is done through the Luther League." The Rev. L. A. Swan, who was pastor from December, 1934 to August, 1937, reported the usual program but noted: "As yet synod has given no place to the presentation of this work."

During the pastorate of the Rev. E. E. Habig from January, 1938 to December, 1941, Lutheran student registration at the university for the first time exceeded one hundred. Military students later enlarged the group and provided opportunity for service.

The group of students in Boulder was geographically isolated. Mr. Harry, after his visit in December, 1933, noted: "The University of Colorado has never been represented in a regional conference because of the great distance to places where the conference has been held." The Rocky Mountain Region of the Lutheran Student Association was finally organized in 1938 with the university group as its host. The Ashram of the LSAA was held at Estes Park in 1940. The group at the university made all the local arrangements. The pastor and a number of students who attended carried well the responsibilities of the Ashram. Regional conferences were held in Boulder in 1941, 1943, and 1945.

The Rev. J. F. Futchs, pastor of Trinity Church since 1942, directed a vigorous Luther Club and for the session opening September, 1946 noted an enrollment of three hundred Lutherans.

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—BERKELEY

The Rev. Earnest A. Trabert, D.D., pastor of St. Michael's Church, served students at the University of California continuously from 1918 to 1939. He was one of the first pastors appointed by the Board and he worked closely with the Board from which he received modest grants-in-aid. First publicity took the form of a notice in the daily campus paper, since there was no religious census. The pattern for fellowship was worked out. A monthly dinner served by the women of St. Michael's, for which students paid a nominal sum, was held usually in some building on the campus. A speaker, often a pastor of one of the various synods, was introduced to the group. The end of the evening was given over to a brief business session and to an hour of fellowship.

Under the leadership of Mr. Trabert, the Luther Club made contact with the students. In publicity all Lutheran congregations in Berkeley were listed with the statement, "Attend the church of the body to which you belong at home." The Club was one of the original groups which formed the University Inter-Church Council. It was instrumental in writing into the constitution that only members of evangelical church bodies could be eligible for membership.

The group reorganized into a Lutheran Student Association at the time of the first visit of Mr. Harry, in November, 1923. Subsequently the group became a part of national, regional, and area activities of the LSAA. Co-operation was aroused among other Lutheran congregations: Bethany of Augustana Synod; Trinity of Suomi Synod; Bethlehem of Missouri Synod.

The need for a student center was stressed as early as 1932. From 1936 to 1939 all reports indicated that an assistant worker was needed to serve approximately two hundred students. All pastors were invited to meet with Mr. Harry and the Rev. F. A. Schiotz, executive secretary of the Student Service Commission, on February 20, 1939, with a view to forming a Lutheran Student Work Committee, to be composed of the pastor and a lay representative of every co-operating congregation. Those who responded, in addition to Mr. Trabert, were the Rev. H. M. Hansen, and the Rev. G. T. Monson. The latter by common consent was asked to direct work at the university, as Mr. Trabert wished to be relieved.

From this committee developed the Lutheran Student Foundation of Northern California, incorporated early in 1943. Its immediate objective was to provide and maintain a student center at the university. Through the generosity of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, Miss Betty Garton of its staff gave some months of her time to the Foundation for the initial raising of funds. During 1943 slightly over $3,000 was contributed.

The student center was dedicated November 21, 1943, with Miss Wilma M. Westburg as hostess and student secretary. Miss Westburg was formally called to the position of student secretary, or counselor, in 1945, by the Board of Education, the Student Service Commission, and the Lutheran Student Foundation of Northern California. She co-ordinated the student work done by different pastors chosen by the Foundation and directed an excellent program of student activities.

The budget was carried by allocations from the Student Service Commission, from the Board of Education through the Synod of California, from Foundation memberships, and from room rentals.

On Palm Sunday, 1946 the Rev. Lloyd E. Jacobsen, released from a chaplaincy in the Navy, was installed as pastor for students. The Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council underwrote Pastor Jacobsen's salary, in view of the increase to three hundred Lutheran students, about half of whom were veterans.

### SCHOOLS IN METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES
### CALIFORNIA

In the early twenties Pastors W. S. Dysinger, J. W. Ball, J. G. Dorn, and C. W. Maggert, served students at various institutions in Los Angeles. After visits beginning in 1923, Mr. Harry organized a United Lutheran committee, with Dr. Bateman as chairman, in the interests of work among students.

In July, 1931, at the request of the Board, a Religious Work Committee composed of three representatives of the United Lutheran Church—the Rev. J. W. Ball, D.D., the Rev. D. R. Huber, D.D., and Mr. F. C. Noel—and two representatives of the Augustana Synod—the Rev. A. P. G. Anderson and Mr. Oscar Sjogren—met with Mr. R. E. Heerman of the Lutheran Men's Alliance. The preliminary task was to survey the service of various pastors at different institutions and to engage a part-time secretary, Miss Muriel Bixby, at the University of California and at Junior College. Luther Clubs were functioning at these two institutions and at the University of Southern California where the Rev. A. J. Soldan, the Rev. A. P. G. Anderson, and the Rev. J. E. Hoick were pastoral advisers. The purpose of the committee was to interest local churchmen and women in student work. To that end a dinner was held, attended by more than four hundred people, including 125 students, at which Dr. Trabert of Berkeley was speaker.

When the Religious Conference building at the University of California was dedicated, April 14, 1932, about four hundred Lutherans participated in specially arranged meetings. With that Conference, representing all religious groups at work on Los Angeles campuses, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Evans, cordial relations were established.

The Luther Associates was a development in 1933 from the Religious Work Committee. It was an intersynodical, self-perpetuating group to which some members were appointed by the synods affiliated with the National Lutheran Council. It became the official director of work among students. It reported annually to the Pacific Synod through the synodical committee on student work. It appointed pastors of various synods to act as advisers to campus groups. It employed as part-time secretary to co-ordinate the work, Miss Eleanor Magnusson. Similar service from 1934 to 1936 was given by Miss Bixby while she was on the staff of the Religious Conference. Mrs. Amalia Conrey was a most capable part-time secretary of the Associates, serving from 1939 to 1944. She visited student groups, helped make local and area programs, and assisted designated pastoral advisers.

Miss June Sederstrom became full-time secretary in September, 1944. She was succeeded the next year by Miss Marjory

Sando, called as secretary for students in Southern California by the Board of Education, the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, and the Luther Associates.

The total budget was divided equally among the Luther Associates, the Student Service Commission, and the Board of Education, through the California Synod.

The Board was in continuous touch with student work in Los Angeles through Mr. Harry. From 1923 to 1944 he made ten visits. In 1939 he visited all the Pacific coast centers with the Rev. F. A. Schiotz of the Student Service Commission. The first conference of students was held in February, 1934 under the leadership of Mr. Harry and organized as the eighth region of the Lutheran Student Association of America under the name of Pacific Southwest. Since that time four regional conferences —1935, 1937, 1940, and 1942, and two area conferences have been held in Los Angeles. Mr. Harry held extended consultations with the Luther Associates, the student committee of the California Synod, and designated campus pastors, as well as with administrators and students of the various colleges and universities.

The Student Service Committee of the National Lutheran Council in 1946 called the Rev. Fredrick Schenk as pastor for students in the Los Angeles area.

### UNIVERSITY OF OREGON—EUGENE

A visit to the University of Oregon was made in November, 1923 by Mr. Harry. By agreement with the officials of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in May, 1924 student work at the university was "to remain under the direction of the Board of Education" of the United Lutheran Church. The Board functioned also for the Augustana Synod.

The Lutheran Student Association of Oregon, Inc., a statewide, intersynodical group, gave a mandate in 1926 to the Rev. William Schoeler, Litt.D., to work among the students at the university. The Board subsidized the work of the Lutheran Student Service Association of Oregon, since the student group was always intersynodical. The group became an important part of the Lutheran Student Association, through the Pacific Northwest Region in 1929. It had five student delegates at the 1939 Ashram, held at Lenoir Rhyne College in North Carolina. In that year the university group had a joint visit by Mr. Schiotz and Mr. Harry.

A United Lutheran mission congregation in Eugene was organized in 1926. Its pastor until 1940 was the Rev. Frank S. Beistel, D.D. He had congregational relationships and personal contacts with students, few of whom were from United Lutheran parishes. The Board was of assistance to him through small grants and visits of secretaries, especially of Mr. Harry in 1927, 1930, 1933. The pastor of the congregation from 1940 was the Rev. J. L. Sawyer.

A workable co-operative program of a ministry to students at the university was agreed upon in 1932 between Mr. Schoeler and the pastors of the United Lutheran and Norwegian Lutheran congregations. The Lutheran clergy of Eugene in 1939 selected the Rev. H. J. Thorpe as adviser to the university LSA.

### OREGON STATE COLLEGE—CORVALLIS

In the consultation which Mr. Harry had with the officials of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in 1924 relative to service to students, this notation appeared concerning Oregon State College: "Neither Norwegian nor United Lutheran Church is able to begin effective work." In November, 1923 Mr. Harry had visited Corvallis where a Missouri Synod congregation functioned in the German language, and served students of its own synod. At a meeting of the intersynodical Oregon Lutheran Brotherhood in 1925, the Rev. William Schoeler, then pastor of a Joint Synod of Ohio congregation at Aurora, Oregon, presented his findings concerning students at three Oregon institutions: State College had one hundred registered Lutherans; the University, eighty-five; Teachers College, fifty. At subsequent meetings of the Willamette Valley Luther League and an all-Lutheran Chatauqua, he discussed the same subject. The result was that Mr. Schoeler was requested to investigate possibilities and to solicit funds. Synodical boundary lines were not observed. "Since the students whom we want to serve derive from all the synods doing work in Oregon, every synod should be asked to co-operate in providing for their spiritual needs." The Board of Education was approached in December, 1925 concerning co-operation.

The Lutheran Student Service Association of Oregon, Inc., was organized on July 31, 1926. Among letters of approval read were those of the president of the United Lutheran Church and the secretary of the Board of Education, the Rev. F. H. Knubel, D.D., and Mr. Harry. Among those participating in the organizations were members of the Pacific Synod of the United Lutheran Church: the president, Dr. P. W. H. Frederick, the Rev. Luther B. Deck, the Rev. W. E. Brinkman, the Rev. Andrew Engeset. Among the directors elected were the Rev. W. E. Brinkman and Prof. E. Thorstenberg of the Pacific

Synod. The Rev. William Schoeler, Litt.D., was elected secretary. The Association provided for individual and corporate membership. The purpose of the Association was "to help Lutheran students at state schools to secure regular worship, training and information for Christian service, and to become acquainted with the Lutheran Church as a whole."

The following resolutions were adopted:

> That the executive officers make an investigation at all educational centers in Oregon to see what arrangement might be made to carry out the Student Service Program.
>
> That Rev. Schoeler be asked to ascertain the attitude of his synod toward a possible arrangement by which he would devote part of his time to the Student Service Association as missionary for students.

In October, 1926 Mr. Schoeler was called by the Home Mission Board of the Washington District of the Joint Synod of Ohio as a missionary at Monmouth for part-time service. An additional $1,000 was to be provided by the LSSA of Oregon. Immediately Mr. Schoeler began work at the three institutions: the University at Eugene, State College at Corvallis, Teachers College at Monmouth. When a student center was erected at Monmouth the Joint Synod, the Norwegian Lutheran, and the Pacific Synod each gave $1,000.

From a letter written in December 1934 came this statement: "When the LSSA of Oregon was organized the membership (pastors and laymen) of the United Lutheran Church was more prominent in giving support than the membership of any other Lutheran body." In addition Mr. Harry, Mr. Wickey, and Miss Markley visited State College.

The duties of the pastor for students under the LSSA soon took all of Mr. Schoeler's time. Besides serving students and co-operating with the local pastors, he was the promotional agent in all synods and congregations as well as secretary and acting-treasurer for the Association. He changed his headquarters to Corvallis where a student center was developed and ultimately a student chapel was to be built. The Corvallis students were instrumental in organizing the Pacific Northwest Region at Spokane College in 1929. At the 1934 regional convention in Seattle, eighteen of the forty delegates were from the Oregon institutions. Mr. Schoeler, until his resignation in September, 1940, had particularly commended himself to the students and the administration of the State College where that year Lutheran students numbered 170.

The plan of an autonomous intersynodical state-wide organization to serve students was unique. The budget for this work was met by contributions of individuals and of the various synods which had congregations in Oregon, though none of them was officially responsible for it. Until 1933 the Board of Education and the Pacific Synod gave substantial sums reaching $1,000 several years. The Pacific Synod continued to provide grants-in-aid and leadership. The Augustana Synod during these years conserved its interest through the Board of Education. In subsequent years the Student Commission of the American Lutheran Conference, under the direction of the Rev. Fredrik A. Schiotz, assumed major responsibility. A student fellow, Mr. John Lowry, carried the work forward from 1940 to 1942. Later the Augustana Synod established a mission congregation. The Lutheran Student Service Association of Oregon turned over to the congregation the property it owned in Corvallis on condition that a desirable center be developed and an adequate program for students be carried on. The new congregation and the Student Service Commission jointly called the Rev. Lael H. Westberg.

### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—SEATTLE

The strategic importance of serving students in Seattle was recognized by the Board of Education. However, it tabled the following resolution at its meeting in December, 1920: "That an appropriation of $1,000 be made toward the salary of a student pastor at the University of Washington." A mission congregation able to minister to students was transferred and excellently located by the Board of Home Missions near the campus and called University Church. Some of the excellent features of the building plans were suggested by Mr. Harry. In November, 1923 he had spent nearly a week with the Rev. Otto A. Bremer who became pastor of the congregation and pastor for students. The Board also functioned for the Augustana Synod. By agreement with the proper officials of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, made through Mr. Harry in 1924, Mr. Bremer was recognized as their student pastor. In that year there were only forty-four confirmed members in the congregation. One hundred thirty-two students from all Lutheran bodies were registered at the university. In 1934 there were 374; in 1938, 557. Fully half of the students over the years belonged to local congregations affiliated with different Lutheran bodies.

Following the first visit which Mr. Harry made, the students organized a fellowship which they called The Inkwell. It functioned continuously under the guidance of Mr. Bremer until 1938. The group, though never large, took its place in the Christian activities on the campus, and Mr. Bremer was a valued participant in the university religious council. The group was influential in the formation and development of the Pacific Northwest Region and acted as host in 1930, 1934, 1940. The conferences of 1930 and 1934 were the occasions of visits by Mr. Harry and Miss Markley. The group furnished regional presidents, including the first, Arthur Hillman; Verna Jensen, Roland Swanson, Kenneth Selander, Doris Hatlen.

University Church continued as the meeting place for students. The Board made grants-in-aid which varied from modest amounts to $800 several years and $1,000 one year. Mr. Harry made several visits in 1927 and 1933, and in 1939 he made a joint visit with the Rev. F. A. Schiotz of the Student Service Commission of the American Lutheran Conference.

The Rev. L. H. Steinhoff became pastor of University Church in 1939 when the congregation was reorganized under the authority of the Board of American Missions. Mr. Steinhoff directed work with students and the Board continued its grants-in-aid. For each of the two academic years 1944-45 and 1945-46 the grant was $600. In the latter year Lutheran enrollment at the university was six hundred and of this number, 360 were local residents. During the war years Mr. Steinhoff was able to minister to about sixty military men. Students continued to function as a Luther Club under the careful direction of Mr. Steinhoff.

# CONCLUSION

### CHAPTER 14

## SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

This study of work with students by the United Lutheran Church is primarily a story of achievement. Pastors and synods were sympathetic with the youth fortunate enough to attend college. They were particularly concerned with the increasing number of youth who matriculated at tax-supported institutions. With the formation of the Board of Education, one of its functions—"To conserve the religious life of the students in the educational institutions of the Church, in state universities, and in other schools"—was recognized as a legitimate function of the Church at work. The Church felt its responsibility for its youthful members during the years of their higher education. Faculties in church colleges, pastors for students in all educational centers, and the Board had a single purpose. *All who ministered to students were eager to conserve for the Church the loyalty of students. But more essential was the cultivation of the spiritual life and the building of a basic faith adequate for personal and social living in a confused world.* For that, the reality of spiritual resources through private and corporate worship always was emphasized. Pastors and all who served students gave clear insights to students in their individual problems, in their obligations to the Church, and in their personal commitment to the Lord of the Church.

Several noteworthy contributions to Christian activities in the student field may need emphasis. *Normal Schools—later called Teachers Colleges—were first regularly and systematically visited by Lutheran Board secretaries.* Metropolitan areas were uniquely served by men specifically called to student pastorates. Women secretaries were the first to function under a Church Board of Education and so to present all the interests of the Church to women students. Stress upon Christian vocations for women opened positions and proposed curricula for preparation. A former president of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church and a former advisory member of the Board of Education wrote:

> Owing largely to the close contact of the secretaries of the Board with college students and faculties, with missionary candidates, and with all the activities of the Women's Missionary Society, the contribution that women may make to the Church has been increasingly recognized.

*Especially important was the development of the attitude that the Church has responsibility to its students wherever they attend college and university.* In some denominations there is a strong cleavage between the service rendered to students at church colleges and those at tax-supported schools. Naturally, this brings a division within the administration of the Church's program. In 1929 the Board organized its staff and their functions to the end that secretaries shall be interested in serving Lutheran students in all educational institutions. Thus the ministry to students became unified in form and spirit.

This step was influential within the United Lutheran Church and also in other denominations. The visits of the secretaries to the campuses of our Lutheran colleges brought a type of service not previously experienced, both to the students and to the administration. Secretaries for students in other denominations recognized the advantages of such a program and inaugurated similar procedures.

*Preparation for churchmanship and leadership on the part* *of students was a major achievement.* As students became real to the Church as a vital part of it, the Church became real to students. There was a double role of interpretation involved for all active workers in the student field. Students were definitely trained in churchmanship, not only in the churches which they attended as students and in which they often carried specific tasks, but also in their student fellowships on local, regional, and national levels. The Church greatly benefited from the insistence that students should assume responsibility for the functioning of their own organizations. Board secretaries always saw students as members of the Church during college days as well as in coming years; consequently, they emphasized the responsibility of students to the Church. This emphasis was recognized by other Church board secretaries. Dr. H. D. Bollinger, of the Department of Student Work of the Methodist Church, wrote:

> In all aspects of student work the Board secretaries have made an unusually fine and able interpretation of the Church and of Christian churchmanship. For this the entire student world is indebted to them and I myself feel a great debt of personal gratitude. I have been encouraged and helped as I have been with them in conferences and committees and as they have interpreted to me from the rich background of the Lutheran tradition, the great meaning and significance of the Church.

The development of a student movement raised fundamental questions. Should students be part of the general youth movement of the Church? Should students on a campus function through an inclusive Christian group and in intercollegiate relations be part of the general Student Christian Movement? *Lutheran students were guided but needed no urging in forming their own campus fellowships from 1918. The outstand-*

*ing and memorable fact is that students of every Lutheran body always were welcome in local or regional fellowships.* The Lutheran Student Association of America, organized in May, 1922, always has had members from every Lutheran Church body. The lasting effect of participation in this autonomous student fellowship was described by a faculty member at the university from which he graduated and a member of the Board of Education:

> The builders of the Church who can produce impressions of the inestimable importance of the Christian way of life that endure far beyond the impressions of themselves as individuals are the true builders of the Church. It was the good fortune of some of us who were college students in the early nineteen twenties in middle western schools to have the benefit of the constructive and inspiring guidance of two secretaries of the Board of Education. In meetings with local officers and advisers and in regional conferences they labored to build an organization that would conserve for the Church the talents, energies, and loyalties of the students with whom they came in contact and the many additional ones who benefited indirectly from the guidance and inspiration that came to local leaders. In conferences and in correspondence they shared their vast fund of experience and knowledge. Because their own spiritual resources were rich, and deep, and wide, they were able to emphasize in effective ways the spiritual program of the Lutheran Student Association. One wonders if the reverential and evangelical faith expressed by student leaders at regional conferences as well as in their own groups was not the result of contact with consecrated servants of the Church.

The understanding of varieties of religious experience and practices shared by students in this Association had incalculable influence during a quarter of a century on the Lutheran Church.

*The Lutheran Student Association of America in 1939 requested affiliation with the World's Student Christian Federation. In becoming the first church-related group to be so af-*

*filiated, the Association demonstrated in a memorable way the essential ecumenical character of their Church.* This fact was recognized by the leaders in the student movement of two great Protestant Churches as they met with the advisers of the Lutheran student movement:

> One of the Board secretaries was among the two or three people who worked to include the church-related student work within the WSCF and in that way achieved not only national but international recognition for the particular approach (and peculiarly American program) of the various churches of this country.

> Leaders of Lutheran student work have evidenced a great and fine attitude of Christian co-operation and the leadership that they have taken in Christian student work in the United States in its larger aspects of co-operation with the WSCF has been a distinct contribution.

One fervent desire remains to be completely achieved. For a decade before the formation of the Board of Education in 1918, far-sighted churchmen urged that the Lutheran Church should work among students as one undivided force. The records show continued efforts on the parts of synods and of the Board to affect such unification. Partial success crowned the efforts in the co-operation of the Board of Education and the Commission on Student Service of the American Lutheran Conference, not only through the respective staff members but also through jointly-called pastors in Chicago and at the University of Wisconsin. A further long step toward final achievement was the transfer of the ministry to students by the United Lutheran Church and by the American Lutheran Conference to the Student Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council. Best qualified to give testimony on the contribution of the Board of Education toward Lutheran unity is the Rev. Fredrik A. Schiotz, D.D., former executive secretary of the

Commission on Student Work of the American Lutheran Conference:

> The United Lutheran Church was first by a good many years among all the Lutheran synods in the student field. Consciously or unconsciously, we of the synods in the American Lutheran Conference are debtors. The emphasis of the Board of Education as I have known it, has been a personalized ministry to students. The fact that Lutheran students have been loyal to their own synods but always friendly to the United Lutheran Church is a tribute to the Christian spirit in which the secretaries have worked. The present concentration of student service supervision in the National Lutheran Council must be recognized as the natural result of their labors.

The influence which the Board of Education exerted was not limited to the development of a sense of Lutheran unity. *Staff secretaries became a vital part of Protestant procedures and activities in the student field. They emphasized the preeminent place of the Church in all plans for work with Christian students.* This posittion was recognized and appreciated. The executive secretary of the National Student Council of the YMCA, Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy, wrote:

> I had many contacts with Dr. Harry, Dr. Markley, and Miss Winston, and on every occasion I had great respect for their insights into student problems, their faithfulness to the deepest purposes of the total Church of Christ, their statesmanlike vision in relation to the total needs of all students of whatever denomination, and their readiness to work in fullest co-operation with the various student Christian organizations. I am quite confident that we would not be as far along in the development of an ecumenical spirit and of united activity among the various student Christian agencies, were it not for the leadership of these three student workers of your Church.

*Certain distinctions and emphases emerged as the result of the principles held by the Board secretaries.* These are noted in the comment concerning one of the staff made in a letter written by a former chairman of the Commission on University Work of the Council of Church Boards of Education, Dr. Alden Drew Kelley:

> I believe that more than any other person she helped me to clarify in my own mind the distinctive contribution of interdenominational co-operation and work in various religious bodies as distinguished from nondenominational approaches characteristic of other student religious work agencies. Certainly she made a great contribution in developing an appreciation for the "Church-centered religious work" and the rich and distinctive contribution which it could make to campus life in America. . . . She impressed me as being one of the most truly ecumenically-minded leaders in student work; in the true sense of "ecumenical" as expressed by Visser t' Hooft who set the idea in terms of "maximum ecumenicity" rather than a minimum sort of nondenominationalism. She was deeply committed to the truths of her own religious heritage but at the same time was able to offer them without surrender and in all humility to a more comprehensive Church view.

Among student youth, not only of the Lutheran Church, the Board of Education in its principles and activities promoted an understanding of the real meaning of the ecumenical Church.

# APPENDICES

# I. INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD, 1918-1946

Most of these institutions have been visited many times. Nurses Training Schools and Professional and Technical Schools in metropolitan areas have not, in all instances, been separately listed.

ALABAMA: Birmingham, Howard
ARIZONA: University
CALIFORNIA: University at Berkeley and at Los Angeles, Los Angeles City College, Glendale, Southern California, Stanford, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose
COLORADO: University, College of Agriculture, College of Education, School of Mines, Colorado College, Denver University
CONNECTICUT: Connecticut, Hartford, Larson Trinity, Wesleyan, Yale; Teachers Colleges: Arnold, New Britain, New Haven
DELAWARE: University, Woman's College, Westminster Seminary
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: American, Cathedral, George Washington, Georgetown, Howard, Miner, Mount Vernon, Wilson, Sibley Training School
GEORGIA: Agnes Scott, Emory, Mercer, Oglethorpe, Spelman, Technology, Wesleyan
IDAHO: University
ILLINOIS: University, Chicago, Northwestern, Augustana, Aurora, Bradley, Carthage, Chicago Lutheran Seminary, Illinois, Knox, Lake Forest, Lombard, Millikin, MacMurray, National College of Education, North Central, North Park, Rockford, Wheaton; Professional and Technical Schools (6); Nurses Training Schools (2); Teachers Colleges: Carbondale, Chicago, DeKalb, Macomb, Normal
INDIANA: University, Butler, DePauw, Earlham, Hanover, Purdue, Notre Dame, Rose Polytechnic, Valparaiso, Weidner; Teachers Colleges: Muncie, Terre Haute
IOWA: University, State College, State Teachers, Central, Coe, Des Moines, Drake, Dubuque, Ellsworth, Morningside, Parsons, Wartburg
KANSAS: University, State College, Bethany, Emporia, Friends, Washburn, Wesleyan, Wichita; Teachers Colleges: Emporia, Hays
KENTUCKY: Asbury
MAINE: University, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby

MARYLAND: University, Johns Hopkins, Blue Ridge, Goucher, Hood, Lutheran Training School, Maryland, Peabody, St. John's, University of Baltimore, Western Maryland, United States Naval Academy; Professional Schools and Nurses Training Schools (5); Teachers Colleges: Frostburg, Towson

MASSACHUSETTS: American International, Amherst, Boston, Clark, Gordon, Harvard, Mount Holyoke, Northeastern, Radcliffe, Simmons, Smith, Springfield, Tufts, Wellesley, Wheaton, Williams, Worcester; Professional Schools (10); Nurses Training Schools (8); Teachers Colleges: Fitchburg and Lowell

MICHIGAN: University, State College, Battle Creek, Detroit, Ferris, Hope, Kalamazoo, Wayne; Teachers Colleges: Kalamazoo, Marquette, Ypsilanti

MINNESOTA: University, Augsburg, Carleton, Concordia, Gustavus Adolphus, Hamline, Luther Seminary, Macalester, Northwestern Seminary, St. Olaf; Professional Schools (2); Nurses Training Schools (3); Teachers Colleges: Moorhead, Winona

MISSOURI: Concordia Theological Seminary, Park

MONTANA: University, State College, School of Mines, Billings Polytechnic.

NEBRASKA: University, Central, Creighton, Dana, Hastings, Luther, Martin Luther Seminary at Lincoln, Midland, Omaha University, Presbyterian Seminary, Wesleyan, Western Seminary; Teachers Colleges: Chadron, Peru, Wayne

NEW HAMPSHIRE: University, Dartmouth

NEW JERSEY: College of Agriculture, Rutgers, College for Women, Princeton, Rider, Upsala; Teachers Colleges: Glassboro, Jersey City, Newark, Trenton, Upper Montclair

NEW YORK: State: Alfred, Buffalo, Colgate, Colgate-Rochester, Cornell, Elmira, Emma Willard, Hamilton, Hartwick, Hartwick Seminary, Hobart, Rensselaer, Rochester, Russel Sage, Sarah Lawrence, St. Lawrence, Skidmore, State College of Forestry, Syracuse, Union, United States Military Academy, Vassar, Wells, William Smith; City: New York University, Columbia University, Long Island University, College of City of New York, Adelphi, Barnard, Biblical Seminary, Brooklyn, Concordia, Hofstra, Hunter, Pratt, Queens, St. John's, Wagner; Professional and Technical Schools (32); Nurses Training Schools (39); Teachers Colleges: Albany, Buffalo, Columbia, Cortland, Fredonia, Ithaca, Jamaica, Maxwell, Mills, Oneonta, Potsdam

NORTH CAROLINA: University, State College, Woman's College, Bennett, Catawba, Collegiate Institute, Duke, Elon, Greensboro, Guilford, Immanuel, Lenoir Rhyne, Livingstone, Meredith, Mont Amoena, Peace, Queens, Salem, Saint Mary's, Wake Forest; Teachers Colleges: Asheville, Boone, Greenville

NORTH DAKOTA: University, Agricultural College, Minot, Wesley

OHIO: Universities (State): Athens, Bowling Green, Columbus, Kent, Miami; Akron, Antioch, Ashland, Capital, Baldwin-Wallace, Bluffton, Case, Defiance, Denison, Findlay, Flora Mather, Hamma Divinity, Heidelberg, Marietta, Mount Union, Muskingum, Oberlin, Ohio Northern, Schauffler, Toledo, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Wittenberg, Wooster, Youngstown

OKLAHOMA: University, Phillips, College of Bible

OREGON: University, State College, Monmouth, Portland, Reed, Willamette

PENNSYLVANIA: University, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Albright, Allegheny, Beaver, Bryn Mawr, Bucknell, Carnegie, Cedar Crest, Dickinson, Dickinson Junior, Drexel, Duquesne, Elizabethtown, Franklin and Marshall, Geneva, Gettysburg, Grove City, Haverford, Juniata, Lafayette, Lankenau, Lebanon Valley, Lehigh, Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia, Margaret Morrison, Mary J. Drexel, Moravian, Moravian College for Women, Muhlenberg, Penn Hall, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Pennsylvania Military College, Susquehanna, Swarthmore, Temple, Thiel, Ursinus, Washington and Jefferson, Westminster, Wilson, Woman's Medical College; Professional and Technical Schools (5); Nurses Training Schools (15); Teachers Colleges: California, Clarion, Bloomsburg, East Stroudsburg, Edinboro, Indiana, Kutztown, Lock Haven, Mansfield, Millersville, Shippensburg, Slippery Rock, West Chester

RHODE ISLAND: Brown, Pembroke

SOUTH CAROLINA: University, Citadel, Clemson, Winthrop, Benedict, Charleston, Chicora, Coker, Columbia, Columbia Bible, Converse, Furman, Greenville, Lander, Limestone, Newberry, Southern Lutheran Seminary, Summerland, Wofford

SOUTH DAKOTA: University, Augustana

Tennessee: University, Chattanooga, East Tennessee, King, Maryville, Peabody, Scarritt, Tusculum, Vanderbilt, Ward-Belmont

Texas: University, Rice Institute

Vermont: University, Bennington, Middlebury, Norwich

Virginia: University, Military Institute, Polytechnic, William and Mary, Arlington, Bridgewater, Emory and Henry, Hollins, Intermont, Lynchburg, Marion, Mary Baldwin, Medical College, Presbyterian School of Religious Education, Randolph-Macon, Roanoke School of Social Work, Shenandoah, Staunton, Sweet Briar, Sullins, Union Seminary, Washington and Lee, Westhampton; Professional and Technical Schools (4); Nurses Training Schools (2); Teachers Colleges: Farmville, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg, Radford

Washington: University, State College, Bellingham, Pacific Lutheran, Pacific Seminary, Puget Sound, Seattle, Seattle Pacific, Whitworth

West Virginia: University, Fairmont, Marshall, Shepherd

Wisconsin: University, Beloit, Carroll, Lawrence, Marquette, Milwaukee-Downer, Ripon; Teachers Colleges: LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Whitewater

Wyoming: University

Canada: Universities: Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Toronto, Western Ontario; Lutheran Seminary in Saskatoon, St. Andrews College, Woman's Training College, Waterloo College, Waterloo Seminary

Puerto Rico: University

### Summary
### of Institutions Visited by Secretaries of the Board

| | |
|---|---|
| Institutions—Named Total | 477 |
| Institutions—Not Named Total | 133 |
| Grand total | 610 |

States—41, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico
Canadian Provinces—4

## II. SOURCES

Minutes of Biennial Conventions of The United Lutheran Church in America

Minutes of the Board of Education of The United Lutheran Church in America

Minutes of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America

Minutes of the Synod of the Northwest of the General Council

Minutes of the New York and New England Synod of the General Council

Annual Reports of Secretaries to the Board of Education

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*Beginnings of Work Among Lutheran Students,* H. R. Gold. *Lutheran Church Quarterly,* Oct. 1938

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*A History of Lutheran Student Work in the Philadelphia Area,* Henry B. Luffberry. Unpublished, 1942

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# INDEX

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This index is only of principal persons active in work with students and of those colleges, seminaries, and universities most significant in the program. Many other persons and institutions are mentioned in the text.

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